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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR

Barometer 29.83

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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August 11, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 94

August 11, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 81
Humidity 89 91

7721 日四廿月大

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1917.

大拜禮 號一十月八英港香

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LABOUR AND THE WAR.

A Historic Labour Memorandum.

London, August 10.
The Daily Telegraph publishes a Memorandum prepared by a Sub-Committee of the Labour Party's Executive at the basis of British Labour's peace proposals. It will be presented at to-day's Labour Conference for the consideration of the members' constituents and for adoption at the special conference to be held in London on August 21. It will subsequently be submitted to the Allied and International Socialist Conference.

The Memorandum declares that victory for German Imperialism will destroy Democracy and Liberty in Europe. It demands the liberation and compensation of Belgium, the settlement of Poland according to the wishes of the Poles, and the right of forcibly annexed populations of Europe to freely dispose of themselves. It records its inflexible resolution to fight until this liberation is achieved through victory, but expresses its determination to resist any attempt to transform this defensive war into a war of conquest. Victory for the Allies must be a victory for popular liberty.

The Memorandum regards the democratisation of all countries as the best means of preventing future war, and demands, as a condition of the treaty of peace, the immediate establishment of a League of Nations which every sovereign state in the world should be pressed to join. Such a League should establish an International High Court and an International Legislature. The Memorandum recommends the settlement of the Balkans by a conference of the Balkan peoples or an International Commission. It insists on the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France. The Memorandum demands equal rights for Jews in all countries, and hopes that an International agreement will be practicable whereby Palestine will become a free Jewish State, whereby Armenia, Mesopotamia and Arabia cannot be restored to Turkish tyranny, and that these territories should be treated similarly as the Colonies in tropical Africa and administered by a Commission under a League of Nations. The peace of the world requires that Constantinople should be made a neutral and free port and it suggests that all the present European Colonies in tropical Africa, with Liberia, should be transferred to the League of Nations and administered by an impartial Commission as a single independent neutral African State.

The world-wide shortage of foodstuffs and raw materials after the war must be relieved by international agreements for the exchange of surplus commodities. The Memorandum demands prompt and energetic action by the various Governments to prevent unemployment after the war, by means of public works, and opposes the projects for an economic war after the war. It urges the limitation of Customs duties to strictly revenue purposes and the international enforcement of legislation to protect the workers. The restoration of the areas devastated by the war should, except Belgium, be undertaken by an International Fund, to which all the belligerents would be required to contribute according to their responsibilities for the damage. It recommends as a condition of peace the establishment of a Court to investigate and punish the crimes of the various Governments, especially the inhuman and ruthless submarine warfare. It urges the recognition of the Socialist International as the best security for peace and calls on Socialists and Labourites in belligerent countries to press for the earliest exchange of views, because an agreement between the warring Governments is only attainable by free and frank discussion.

The Labour Party Conference.

London, August 10.
The important, and long anticipated, Labour Party Conference on the question whether representatives should participate in the International Socialist Conference at Stockholm met to-day at Westminster, Mr. W. F. Purdy, the Chairman of the Party, presiding over six hundred delegates. The Russian representatives visiting the Allied countries were also present. The delegates included Mr. Arthur Henderson, a member of the War Cabinet; Mr. Ramsay MacDonald; Mr. Appleton, the Secretary of the Trade Union Federation; Mr. Ben Tillett; Mr. Smilie, the President of the Miners' Federation; the Labour M.P.'s Mr. J. H. Thomas and Mr. Hodge; as well as M. Vandervelde, a member of the Belgian Cabinet.

The Chairman said that no peace would be satisfactory which did not secure complete freedom from the nightmare of aggressive militarism. He was sure that their Russian comrades would not exchange their hard-won freedom for a sham freedom under the heel of Prussian militarism. Neither the Russians nor they, wanted a separate peace. Britain and Russia must stand shoulder to shoulder until a righteous peace had been obtained. He emphasised that the decision they were about to make was probably the most important in the history of the labour movement.

Mr. Henderson, who was cheered on rising, said that he spoke with a deep sense of his responsibility because the resolution of the Executive was doubtless founded on information he had supplied and because grave doubts had been cast on his attitude. It must be borne in mind that the situation in Russia was constantly changing, if justice were to be done to the merits of the case or to his personal actions. When he was in Russia he pointed out the impossibility of British Labour participating in an International Conference until the previous decision in connection with it had been reversed. The Russians still maintained that the conference should be binding but participation in a binding conference would place British Labour in a most dangerous position. Mr. Henderson emphasised that a definite rejection of the whole proposal would have been most fatal in view of the condition of public opinion in Russia then. He made it unmistakably plain that he could not advise the Labour Party to reverse its decision and accept the conference on the Russian conditions, but he intimated that if the Russians were prepared to change the conference from an obligatory to a consultative conference he would recommend a reversal of the decision. The Russians clearly wanted a binding conference in order to discuss the actual peace terms. He made it as plain as possible that if the British representatives participated in the conference there could be no question about negotiating peace terms. Our case was still not properly understood in Russia and a point blank refusal to consider the question would do incalculable harm. Mr. Henderson concluded by saying that he still favoured a consultative conference with proper safeguards. He appealed to the delegates to decide the matter from the standpoint of national interests.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LABOUR AND THE WAR.

Mr. Henderson and the Stockholm Conference.

London, August 10.
At the Labour Party Conference, Mr. Arthur Henderson recommended a reversal of the previous decision not to attend the Stockholm Conference, but that the decisions at Stockholm should not be binding. The Conference adjourned to consider its decision. Labour Party's Decision.

London, August 10.
A telegram from Stockholm says the Socialist leader, M. Branding, appeals to the British workers to send delegates to Stockholm and thus prevent a misunderstanding on the part of Russia.

The Daily Chronicle says that the Executive of the Labour Party, by 9 votes to 5, yesterday reaffirmed its recommendation to send delegates to Stockholm. Mr. Henderson's attitude is unchanged.

A Sane View.

London, August 10.
At the meeting of the British Workers' League to protest against the sending of British delegates to Stockholm for the Conference, Mr. Appleton moved a resolution protesting against the projected meeting of British and enemy delegates while the enemy occupied Allied territory, associating the meeting entirely with the principle laid down by the British and French Premiers that no section of the nation can be permitted to direct the war or dictate peace, and urging the Labour Party's Conference to adhere to its previous decisions. Mr. Appleton did not think it right for us to prejudice our Colonies and our Allies. Labour in the Colonies should be consulted before any question of peace conferences arose. The resolution was carried practically unanimously.

Miners Favour Consultative Conference.

London, August 10.
The Miners' Delegates have decided by a majority of 541 votes to 184 to support a consultative International Socialist Conference at Stockholm.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Fresh British Attack.

London, August 10.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked and completed the capture of Westhoek and secured the remaining positions on the Westhoek Ridge. The French, upon the left flank of the battle front, continue to progress east and north of Bixchoote. Our raiding parties on a wide front east of Monchy-le-Preaux, blew in dug-outs. Great damage was inflicted and severe casualties. Our machine guns stopped a German counter-attack.

BRITISH M.P. RELEASED FROM INTERNMENT.

London, August 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says that Mr. Stanley Wilson, M.P., who was captured in the Mediterranean twenty months ago, has been released from internment in Austria and has arrived at Zurich, en route for London.

ON THE SALONICA FRONT.

London, August 10.
A British official message from Salonica says:—Our cavalry repulsed a Bulgarian raid on Cusluk. We bombed an aerodrome at Livorno. There is a marked improvement in the health of the troops, admissions to hospital being one-third less than 1916, while deaths from disease are nearly two-thirds less.

UGLY INCIDENT IN CANADA.

London, August 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Montreal states that the residence of Lord Athelstan, the proprietor of the Montreal Star, was dynamited last night. Lord Athelstan, Lady Athelstan and Miss Graham were uninjured. Lord Athelstan had received letters threatening him with death because of his support of conscription.

London, August 10.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa, the attempted murder of Lord Athelstan has startled and shocked the public. Precautions are being taken regard the safety of Ministers. A strong force of police and detectives was inside and outside Parliament House during the final stages of the Conscription debate.

COTTON CONTROL SCHEME.

London, August 10.
Sir Arthur Stanley has accepted the Cotton Control Board's scheme, the details of which will probably be issued to-morrow.

ANOTHER WAR LOAN PENDING.

London, August 10.
In the House of Commons, in explaining the War Loan Bill empowering the Government to raise a loan of £250,000,000, Mr. Bonar Law said that it was not intended to issue the loan during the recess, but it was necessary for the Government to have the power to do so. He expressed Britain's appreciation and gratitude for the large financial assistance which the United States was giving the Allies.

TERRIBLE DISTRESS IN WARSAW.

London, August 10.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that a letter from Warsaw, for the authenticity of which the Zionist Committee vouches, shows the appalling sufferings of the population. It says:—"Death and starvation can be witnessed in every street and every Jewish house. Mothers feel happy to see their nursing babies die. They sell their daughter's hair to buy bread for their dying children."

ENEMY CONFERENCES.

London, August 10.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen, Count Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister, is visiting German Headquarters and is afterwards going to Berlin to see Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-RUMANIAN FRONT.

A Serious German Attack.

London, August 10.
General von Mackensen's attack, north of Focsani, in Rumania, is developing into a more serious operation than at first appeared. The offensive aims at the important loop-line between Tecuci and Marasesti, connecting the main line north of Focsani, serving the Russo-Rumanian Army in the mountains and the main line from Galatz to Jassy. If General von Mackensen's advance continues much farther it will immediately jeopardise the loop-line and also threaten the rear of the Russo-Romanian Army, which recently victoriously advanced along the upper reaches of the Putna and the Sautza.

A Military Prohibition.

London, August 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that General Korniloff has prohibited the Russian troops on the Rumanian Front from interfering with the internal affairs of Rumania.

PERU AND GERMANY.

London, August 10.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states that a message has been received from Lima to the effect that Peru has refused Germany's offer to submit the sinking of the batque Lorton to the adjudications of the Prize Court. Peru declares that the sinking was unjustified and insists on damages and an indemnity.

RECRUITING CHANGES.

London, August 10.
It is stated that Mr. Neville Chamberlain has resigned in connection with the transference of recruiting to the National Service Department. Brigadier General Sir A. C. Geddes will be asked to inaugurate a new recruiting department.

ANOTHER WAR ORIGIN REVELATION.

London, August 10.
M. Take Joneson, Vice President of the Rumanian Council of Ministers, in a letter to the Times, says that during his visit to London in the second half of July, 1914, he saw the German Ambassador almost daily and sometimes twice daily, and is in a position to know that the ultimatum to Serbia was known and approved in Berlin and that Herr Tschirnitzky participated in the drafting of it. Prince Lichnowsky (the German Ambassador) asked M. Joneson to telegraph to M. Pashchen advising the acceptance of the ultimatum and promising a modification of its hard conditions. Prince Lichnowsky told M. Joneson on July 7, 1914, that he no longer believed that England would abandon her neutrality.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

British Labourites' Protest.

London, Aug. 9.
The British Workers' League meeting has protested against the sending of British Delegates to Stockholm.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, the President of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, declared that no matter what the decision of to-morrow's or any other conference the seamen and firemen would absolutely decline to carry delegates to any peace conference.

Mr. Havelock Wilson continued that the pacifists talked as though they were the only people wanting peace. The country wanted a lasting peace, not another war ten years hence. Peace must be no German peace but a fair peace taking into consideration the Allies' sacrifices. The Germans had got a lot to learn yet and we were going to teach them a lesson.

Mr. Appleton, Secretary of the Federation of Trade Unions, did not see how any conference was going to aid Russia. German democracy was not in the position to send delegates to say anything binding on Germany. If we sent all we would do would be to give an exhibition of disunion, dishearten the Allies and hearten the enemy.

Mr. Stephen Walsh, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board, said that when Germany vacated Belgium and France we would talk peace but not before. (Cheers.)

Mr. Barnes, M.P., Pensions Minister, wrote entirely agreeing with the inadvisability of the Stockholm Conference. He objected because it was contrary to previous labour declarations. No good cause had been made for altering such deliberations. It was singularly ill-timed, as to talk peace terms with the enemy now was calculated to weaken Russia and to dishearten those who were so magnificently trying to pull her together. Moreover participation in such a conference would be a positive affront to our Allies, France, Italy, Belgium and America. We should be choosing the enemy rather than friends. The writer declared for adhering to the previous deliberations and for prosecuting the war. He concluded: "Recent happenings stiffen me in that attitude."

Letters in a similar emphatic strain were received from a number of Labour and other members of the House of Commons.

Lord Beresford in a telegram from the front urged remembrance of the Belgian Prince atrocity.

Another Stockholm Conference.

Christiania, Aug. 9.
Favourable replies have been received from European neutrals whom the Government invited to confer at Stockholm particularly regarding neutrals who have deteriorated from their position since America's entry into the war.

A SUBMARINE SCARED.

Paris, Aug. 9.
The Marie Therese with a fleet pilot aboard, while conveying five armed merchantmen in the Channel on July 28, perceived a submarine four miles distant. The merchantmen formed fighting order and the pilot signalled them to manœuvre for the most advantageous positions. The Marie Therese opened fire but the submarine dived and disappeared after the second shot.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 10.
Silver is quoted at 42 1/8 due on demand. The supplies are small and the market is steady.

London, August 10.
Messrs. Montagu and Company, in their silver report, state that the price of 42 1/8 is a record since January, 1892. There is a famine in supplies, although the demand is in no way as large as was anticipated. The world's production in 1917 will be two hundred million ounces. Indian silver holding has again increased by over two crores.

LECTURES OF GERMAN EDITORS.

Government Harshly Criticised.

Copenhagen, June 26.—Germany's leading editors in their customary Monday articles deal harshly with the Government in general and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in particular. Theodor Wolff, in the Tageblatt, reads the Chancellor a lecture for declaring through the North German Gazette that President Wilson is more of an autocrat than Emperor Nicholas was, the writer pointing out that President Wilson, in the most important question to be decided, whether war should be declared, had to obtain a favourable vote from the Congress, and was unable to do anything without the approval of that body.

Herr Wolff's reference to this fact is made in the course of an appeal to the German people immediately to set about the work of the inner reformation of the state as its most pressing task, and to join in the international work of smothering the "firebrand" of demoralising chauvinism, "wherever it appears."

Eugen Zimmernann, in the Lokal Anzeiger, which is now controlled by the Pan-Germans, takes the opposite tack, and holds up Russia as a horrible example to those Germans who are desirous of introducing the democratic spirit into German institutions. The existing system, he declares, is responsible for Germany's brilliant victories. In closing his article with an attack on Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, Herr Zimmermann asserts that the newspapers which are working for "bad democracy" in Germany have absolutely no support of the German people, the writer evidently choosing to ignore the size of the German Socialist vote; and that these newspapers are the only defenders of the Chancellor, supporting him because they consider him the right man to fit in with their plans. Herr Zimmermann calls for a "real statesman, a man of deeds, and not of words, who will put a check on these evil reformers, and dam a movement which does not represent the genuine demand of the hour."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

Monday, Aug. 13.

Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.—Noon.

Wednesday, August 15.

Steel Foundry Co's. Meeting; 11.30 a.m.

Thursday, August 16.

British Trade Insurance Co's. Extraordinary Meeting; 12.15 p.m.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
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Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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Mr. Li Hui Pan, a Chinese graduate
versed in literature, has been a teacher
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of a good knowledge of training Europeans
to pass Chinese examinations, and is possessed
of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.
He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin
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GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Walk.
Discarding train, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., left Merthyr recently on a thirty mile walk to Swansea to address meetings.

Brave Days.
"The war seems to have awakened people and made them more brave," said the Hackney coroner, commenting on the fact that in two cases of drowning which came before him within two days there had been plucky attempts at rescue by boys.

War Bonus for Admiralty Clerks.
The Admiralty have conceded a war bonus of 4s. per week to the clerical staff in the Royal dockyards, payable from January 1. This will bring the war bonus of the clerical staff to 8s. The mechanics and labourers, on the other hand, receive 12s., and it is a grievance with the clerical staff that they are not similarly treated, as they are equally affected by the increased cost of living.

Good Templars and Prohibition.
The Good Templars Lodge of South-east Lancashire has passed a resolution protesting against the waste of wealth, loss of efficiency and destruction of foodstuffs caused by the liquor traffic, and urging the Government immediately to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink during the war and for six months afterwards, and expressing determined opposition to any State-purchase scheme whereby private interest would be converted into a huge public interest in the liquor traffic.

Motor "Joy-Riding."
Many of the main roads from London were placed under military control from an early hour one day recently. Motor cars, in which officers or soldiers were riding, were challenged, and the occupants were requested to give particulars concerning the cars in which they were riding and their petrol licences, and also to produce their authority for being away from their regiments. It is understood that this step was taken by command of the Army Council in conjunction with the Petrol Committee, the object being to put a check on "joy riding" and the alleged misuse of Government cars.

The Miracle of Russia.
Mr. Arthur Henderson, speaking at Richmond recently, said that it must be gratifying to all that the liberation of Russia had been so fully and completely accomplished. If so great a miracle had been wrought by the German people, then might peace have been in sight. Russia had now become one of the free democracies of the world. If this newly won freedom was properly used, it might become the most potent factor in the establishment of a permanent peace amongst the liberty-loving peoples of the world. In order that this might be so, it was essential that peace should be in strict harmony with the ideals of free democracy, and that it should not be a peace dictated by uncontrolled and unrepentant military despotism. Such a peace must provide for the unity, independence, and autonomy of free democracies. It must also provide the necessary guarantees for the security of the world against aggressive military action.

Lord Haldane's Experience.
Lord Haldane, speaking at Aberdeen on educational reform, said something more than Swedish exercises was needed—namely, Boy Scout and cadet camps in the elementary schools. A foundation upon which, if the necessity came, it was easy to superadd the training necessary to defend the nation in the field. We had learned a good deal from the lessons which we had had to contemplate from the neglect of that kind of thing. When he was in the House of Commons they would let him do anything so long as he did not talk of introducing physical training with any military flavour. If he did that, there was a majority of two hundred good men and true who were prepared to kick him and his Bill downstairs. He had to govern himself accordingly, and had a difficult time indeed. (Laughter.)

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON

MONDAY

the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria, Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid—Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1856.

Area in respect of Section A of Marine Lot No. 101—8445 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45.

Area in respect of Section B of Marine Lot No. 101—675 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong. Solicitors for the Liquidators of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

or to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers, Hongkong, 9th May, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 15th

August, 1917,

commencing at 10.30 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

Comprising:—Tapestry covered drawing room suite, easy chairs, blackwood tables, flower stands, stools, teak writing tables, bookcase, engravings, ornaments, white lace curtains, carpet, rugs, electric table fans and lamps etc., etc. Teak extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboard, dinner waggons, dinner and dessert services, electro plate ware, cutlery, glassware etc., etc. Double cherrywood and iron bedsteads, single and double wardrobes, teak dressing tables, washstands, toilet crockery, bed spreads and sheets, etc., etc.

And 2 Underwood typewriters in fine condition. 1 Cottage Piano. On view from Tuesday, the 14th, inst.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on del. very. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

By order of the Mortgagees MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

TUESDAY

the 28th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 2016. Together with the messuages erections and building thereon known as No. 269 Des Voeux Road Central. Terms 999 years commencing from 31st January, 1901. Annual Crown Rent \$20.00. Area 1,120 Square Feet.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong. Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong 10th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

VICTOR RECORDS

THE RECORDS OF QUALITY.

LARGE SHIPMENT

JUST RECEIVED.

GIVE US A CALL AND MAKE YOUR SELECTION.

MOUTRIE'S,

Victor Agents.



N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,

NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

DO GOOD

PRINTING

AT ORDINARY PRICES

Works: Duddell Street. 'Phone 1916.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

No. 1 Hongkong V.A.D.

AN examination on "First Aid" will be held by DR. MACLEAN GIBSON at the Helena May Institute on THURSDAY, 16th instant, at 10 a.m.

W. WILKINSON, Acting Adjutant & Honorary Secretary.

THE HONGKONG ROPE

MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1-) per share for account 1917 will be payable on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 20th August, 1917, to FRIDAY, 24th August, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.40 per case ex store.

"COMET."

\$5.20 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road Central.

2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN.

19 Des Voeux Road, West.

MARTIN'S

APOLISTEEL

PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities.

It is a French Remedy for all irregularities.

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Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—An UNFURNISHED FLAT in Kowloon, fitted all modern conveniences, from Sept. 1st, apply X c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—NO. 25, DES VOEUX ROAD, Central, 1st Floor (above the Dragon Garage) suitable for Office, etc. Apply to—ALEX. ROSS & CO., No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Central.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, C. OFFICES in King's Buildings, HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces, HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

A HOUSE TO LET.—Knuttsford Terrace (Kowloon).

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—ONE GOOD ROOM suitable as OFFICE, situated on the First Floor of Hotel Mansions. For particulars apply. Manager, Hongkong Hotel.

TO BE LET.—BISNEE VILLA on Pokfulam and Jubilee Road. Fully Furnished. Tennis Court and Garden. Apply to—H. Ruttonjee & Son, 16, Queen's Road Central.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells, use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

WANTED.

WANTED.—ENGINEER, British, as Works' Foreman. Applications with Copy References, in own writing, stating age and salary required. No other applications considered. W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.

NOTICES.

MAISON LILY

TELEPHONE 2336.

LADIES' FRENCH DRESS-MAKERS and MILLINERS.

Now open

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, DES VOEUX ROAD. (NEXT MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMORI.)

DRAGON MOTOR CAR Co.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE. PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUMBULL Cycle Car, NEW COMET and the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD. TEL. 428.

PROPRIETOR, C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

MESSRS. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE have this day been appointed General Agents of the above Company for Fire Insurance for Hongkong and China.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. H. P. HAY,

per pro. General Manager.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1917.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN. 11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN. 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN. 1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN. 2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN. 3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN. 4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN. 5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN. 6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN. 7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN. 8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN. 9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN. 10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN. 11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

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NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SPORTS DEPARTMENT.

GOLF BALLS

JUST RECEIVED.

PLUS COLONELS :--- MESH MARKING 27 DWTS :
ARCH COLONELS :--- CRESCENT MARKING HEAVY AND FLOATING.
GLORY DIMPLES :--- FULL SIZE HEAVY.

GOLF CLUB SHAFTS.

DON'T FORGET.

LAST TWO DAYS - OF SALE - FRIDAY & SATURDAY

FURTHER BIG REDUCTIONS TO CLEAR.

J. T. SHAW

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC Co.,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

OF CHINA.

TEL. 518 HONGKONG.



WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
E
QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Telephone No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATHS.

FARRELL.—On August 3 at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Henry Augustus Farrell, formerly Chinese Maritime Customs, aged 68 years.

SOUZA.—On August 5, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Rozendo Carmo da Silva e Souza (for 28 years in the employ of the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.), aged 47 years.

KNIGHT.—On July 16, Chefco, of ptomaine poisoning, the Rev. W. Percy Knight, of the China Inland Mission, Pingyang, Shansi.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1917.

OUR GALLANT NAVY.

It is good to read the interesting account, with its large measure of generous praise, which the correspondent of *Le Journal*, Paris, has just contributed to the columns of his paper regarding the British Navy, sea rest, ever watching and waiting "somewhere in the North Sea." In yesterday's issue we published the glowing account referred to, and from it it will have been seen that the correspondent, like all sensible people, has no misgiving as to the efficiency, the power and the strength of the British Navy. Neither has he any time for those people who are more ardent for spectacular action than for the precision, the care and caution that must, as nearly as possible, mark the action of naval commanders in these days, before venturing to use or to face the tremendous gunnery with which twentieth century science has equipped modern warships. Because the British Navy does not make a dramatic attack upon Heligoland or rush close to the German coast, many people seem to believe that such inaction savours of overmuch caution. To such we recommend a perusal of our French contemporary's glowing tribute.

Of our great and glorious Navy, never before so efficient as it is to-day, never so well-equipped, so effectively manned, or so ready to engage with the enemy, for whom it has kept so long and so weary a vigil, the correspondent says:—"The spectacle is so vast that the eye cannot take in the whole panorama at one glance. Important new units are massed ready to spring on the enemy should the latter issue from his lair." The latter part of this statement is particularly interesting, as it reveals a fact, occasionally hinted at by those likely to know, but so far as we know, not yet clearly expressed, to the effect that to-day more than at any other time the British Navy is very considerably stronger in fighting units, of both large and small craft, and of all the multifarious equipment that go to make up a sea fighting force than it ever was at any time in its wonderful career. "The Fleet," further remarks the correspondent, "constitutes a weapon and a force which stuns imagination." Its imposing appearance may thus be gauged, as may also be the spirit of the gallant officers and men manning it, for the correspondent further observes:—"The soul of the British Navy harbours but one determination, namely to meet the Germans once again face to face in a decisive battle from which the victors only will return." And further:—"The fleet will not hesitate to run great risks to account for the enemy when the fight comes." Of this, no-one need have the slightest doubt—the spirit of the Navy to-day and the glorious traditions of its past cause all who know what it is and what it stands for to be absolutely sanguine.

As with our great Army in France and elsewhere, so is it with our greater Navy, it is "Ready, eye ready" when the time for action calls upon it. "The officers," says the correspondent in conclusion, "are of opinion generally that the Germans when beaten on land will not allow the war to finish without striking their all and accepting a great naval battle." It is devoutly to be hoped that such may be the case, for we know that though the time may yet be far distant it is nevertheless among the certainties of events that we and our brave and loyal Allies will be as victorious on the sea as we shall be on the land. It is good to know, and particularly from a source that may be reasonably considered as thoroughly impartial, that our Navy to-day is so splendidly efficient; that it eagerly awaits the enemy and is anxious to engage in any sort of encounter that may happen; that the morale of both officers and men is to-day what it has always been in the long, honourable, and glorious record of the first line of our defences.

Soldiers and Politics.

A correspondent made use of our columns yesterday to take exception to our observations of the previous day concerning the participation by soldiers in politics. But he appears to have sadly misread both the telegram announcing the War Cabinet's decision and the nature of our comments. First of all, we would dispel an erroneous impression which the writer circulates when he refers to newspaper men as being among the few that are at the present time outside the Army. That is an absolute misstatement, for Pressmen at Rome are as much subject to the conscription law as are men from any other calling; and to-day they are serving in their thousands. But that is rather beside the point. It is true, of course, that practically everybody is with the colours at the present time, and it is only right and proper that our manhood should have an opportunity of making their wishes known. The Government recognises that point when it provides, as it recently has done, the machinery by which men on war service may, if the occasion arises, register their votes. It is not against these things that the Army Regulations are now to be enforced, neither is that the aspect of political participation that we had in mind when writing as we did on Thursday. Service hardships most decidedly require and deserve all the consideration that can be given them. We have always realised that, and have always been willing to find space in our columns for the airing of just complaints in this direction.

A Wise Decision.

What the War Cabinet disapproves, however, is active participation in political controversies by military men, and we can only regard this as a very proper and essential step. We all know instances in which prominent soldiers have made fools of themselves by muddling in politics—the Ulster fiasco is a striking case in point. These are the sort of things that every sensible man will wish to see avoided, just as he would regret the association of our soldiers with any such body as the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils. This pronouncement of the War Cabinet is no new thing—it is merely the rightful enforcement of one of the King's Regulations. In the past, prominent military men have been given too much latitude in dabbling in political controversies, and the War Cabinet is only doing what is right and proper in strictly applying the existing Regulations. The talk about "the incapables" giving the decisions while "the real men" suffer all the disadvantages is sheer nonsense. The men who have come to this decision are the members of the War Cabinet—men who know their business and men who are giving of their best in brains and ability to the nation. No-one, least of all ourselves, wants to see Service grievances glossed over. But we do expect that our military men shall in no way be mixed up with politics as such. And that view, we feel sure, is shared by all who have the real welfare of the Army and the Empire at heart.

For a Pop-gun.

"I gave it to the Indian, residing Indians have had hearts," said a Chinese to Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when charged with stealing a glass tube from the Electric Company's Works. Defendant said he picked it up from the ashes and when going out of the gate handed it to the watchman. He told him he was going to apply for a permit on the following day. Mr. Colson, on behalf of the Company, said that he was of opinion that the tube had been taken from the store, as it seemed quite new. Inspector S. M. said that in his statement defendant said that he wanted the tube to make a pop-gun for his child. His Worship said he thought the man was going to apply for a permit. He would be discharged.

DAY BY DAY.

TREASON DOETH NEVER PROSPER
WHAT'S THE REASON?
WHY IF IT PROSPER, NONE DARE
CALL IT TREASON.—Sir J. Harrington.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the third anniversary of Britain's declaration of war on Austria-Hungary.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 8 1/2 pence. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

For the Troops.
We acknowledge with thanks a parcel of periodicals for the troops from Mr. J. A. Ballin. His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Thomas Oliphant to be a Rural Sanitary Inspector.

Insurance Report.
The accounts of L'Union Insurance Company, Ltd., of which the Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient are the local agents, show that after meeting all outgoings, including £30,000 in dividends and £3,000 to the War Relief Fund, a balance of £22,304 5s. 10d. is carried forward to Profit and Loss Account.

University Court.
His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Chang Ming-Chi to be a Member of the Court of the University of Hongkong for a term of three years, with effect from the 5th June, 1917. The following gentlemen have become Life Members with effect from the dates stated against their names:—Mr. Ho Kow-tong from 4th April, 1917. Mr. Chan Kiu-ming from 12th April, 1917.

Government Appointments.
His Excellency the Governor has, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, appointed Mr. Geoffrey Norman Ome to be District Officer, Mr. David William Tristram to be Head of the Sanitary Department, Mr. Ernest Vincent Carmichael to be Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and Mr. Norman Lockhart Smith, Passed Officer, to be an Officer of Class III of the Civil Service, with effect from the 1st February, 1917.

Typhoon Signals.
With reference to Notification No. 283, published in the *Gazette* of June 15, 1917, the following additional explanation is published for general information:—Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a black signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

GERMANS DISPLEASE GERMANS.

Arrivals in Mexico from America
Coldly Received.

Mexico City, June 18.—The German residents in Mexico City are not pleased at the arrival here of Germans from the United States and the refugees are still less pleased with the reception accorded them by their countrymen, according to stories told by some of the men who fled from the United States at the declaration of war.

But few jobs were available for them, and they declare they were given a most uncordial reception by German business men to whom they applied for work. The support of the jobless, it is said, has fallen on the German merchants, who have been assessed for this purpose, as well as for propaganda instigated by the Union of Subjects of the German Empire. Some of the refugees say that the German equivalents of "tramps" and "hoboes" were applied to them when they sought work. The Germans without jobs are given two meals a day at a second-rate hotel, and assert they have small relief for the fare. There are fifty-two refugees from the United States registered at the German Consulate. Several have recently departed for the west coast.

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending August 18, 1892.)

The Dollar.
August 11.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/9 1/2.

The Kaiser.
August 12.—The Emperor of Germany has had a stormy interview with his dentist, William, evidently thought that the incisor artist would have had his ironmongery swathed in purple velvet.

Salvationists in Kowloon.
August 13.—That there is no necessity for General Booth despatching a detachment of his ladies to Hongkong no one who has taken a stroll around the streets of Kowloon at night can have much doubt. Passing from the wharf and wending your way up to the Kowloon Hotel for a smile, you soon hear the melodious strains of a harmonium mixed up with the squeaking of a fiddle. Then the fiddle stops (the man scraping it gets tired and gives it up, or prefers to wash the gospel down with tea) and suddenly a chorus of voices is heard bellowing forth "Washed in the blood of the Lamb, 'From Greenland's Icy Mountains,' 'We're going to Glory,' 'Safe in the Arms of Jesus,' 'Hold the Fort for I am coming,' the 'Appy, appy Band' and soul-stirring hymns and psalms at 1/6 until at last the weary sojourner on these shores feels that 'going to glory' must be quite nice. But the holding of the fort, of course, quite another matter and is, perhaps, a lighter matter with the palm-smiths of Kowloon than with the good folk of the city proper, for the former have picked one of their biggest tents right under the campment of 'Our Very Own,' who doubtless have just as much regard for them as anyone else. But the palm-smiths of Kowloon are by no means an ordinary gang of sanctimonious hoodlums bent on 'getting to glory' on the easiest terms possible. Far from it. By and by the goody-goodies of Kowloon will want a special title for their show or sect or whatever it may be termed, and we would, just to show there's no ill feeling, suggest 'Anti-Mormon God-Blessed Society of Faithful Friends' or something of that sort that would fill up a quarter of a column when the boss sees fit to advertise a tea meeting and annual muster for what Booth calls 'Knee drill.' Whether or not the 9 to midnight prayer meetings are private, or open only to a select few (the 'chosen'), we knew not, but some of these nights we'll send a reporter over to try his luck and get a column of copy by hook or by crook, under penalty of being 'browed' and consigned to the uttermost depths of Hell if he fails in his special gospel mission. Then we will prosecute the noisy crowd for being a worst nuisance than a Chinese wake."

An Escaped Bird.
August 17.—Constable Charles Scott, one of the most industrious and courteous members of the Force, was brought before Mr. Woodhouse this morning and charged with neglect of duty owing to a thief, sentenced to six months' hard' escaping from him on the 15th instant while waiting in the Magisterial 'loose-box' for a Committal Warrant. The case stands remanded for a week, during which time Scott will hunt high and low for this man in vain: The thief is not going to have the salt-on-the-tail-of-the-dicky-bird trick played off on him if he knows, and don't you forget it, 'ye 'lights of the force.'"

The Tramcar Lottery.
The Government authorities have informed the Glasgow Corporation Tramway Department that the sale of tickets on cars for a prize sweep scheme in aid of the war charities known as "the tramcar lottery," must stop. A reply is being framed by the tramway manager. Meanwhile the sale of tickets will continue.

MILITARY REGISTRATION.

What is Happening in America.

More than 1,850,000 of the 2,800,000 people in New York city, who, it is estimated, should register for the State military census, had done so on June 27, according to a statement made by Capt. George Garr Henry, the director. More than 66 per cent. of the estimated 2,800,000 who ought to register in the remainder of the State have complied.

One last word of instruction and warning was given out by Mr. E. P. Goodrich, director of the census in New York city, which says:—"Don't put off registering for the State census until the last day. All employers will avoid trouble and inconvenience if they find out whether their employees or servants have done so, require them to comply with the law at once. The penalty for not complying with the Census law is imprisonment for six months, with no alternative of a fine. The police have checked up the people living in every house, and a comparison of their check with the people who have registered shows that many have thus far failed to do their duty by registering. All residents of New York, both men and women, between the ages of sixteen and fifty, must register and obtain a certificate of registration. Extra facilities will be provided at all registration places for Saturday afternoon and evening."

All property concerning which questions are asked in the census must be listed, whether or not it is in this State. This was made clear by Mr. Goodrich to day, in answer to questions from many people who have horses and mules in other States and did not think it necessary to list them as the resources of this State.

It is essential that the question "Do you claim exemption from military service?" be answered, said Mr. Goodrich. "No one can get his registration certificate without having answered this question, and any one failing to do so will be summoned to headquarters to answer it there."

Captain Henry spoke of the census as a means of learning the number of men who wish to enlist in some branch of the Federal military forces or the National Guard, and gave figures taken at random for June 18, 19, and 20, as an illustration. Out of a total of 5,993 males between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, 1,092 had expressed a desire to enlist in some branch of the Federal service. These names had been sent to the Adjutant-General of the State and then to Adjutant-General McCain in Washington who could send recruiting officers to these men and thus gain recruits. Captain Henry believes that every State will have to resort to this method if the war extends over a period of eighteen months. As so evidence of the efficiency of the State method of learning the status of men and their desirability and fitness for military service, Captain Henry instanced the information given by the registration of 13,693 physicians in the State out of a total of 14,500. Of this number 5,735 were desirable and physically fit for military service, Captain Henry said.

In arriving at the possible military strength of 5,735 physicians with desirable medical training for war service, qualifications other than health were considered. Under sixty-four years, the maximum age for officers, it was found that there were 12,537 physicians. Between the conscription ages of twenty-one and thirty-one, were 1,702; between thirty-one and thirty-five, were 1,526; and between thirty-five and forty-five were 4,094. The total under forty-five years was 7,233, which proved to the military authorities of the State that New York would have no trouble in supplying its quota of medical men. There are 3,248 between forty-five and fifty-five years old.

"England's mistake in stripping her country districts of doctors will not be repeated in this State," for we found 423 physicians who covered such wide areas that they should not be withdrawn," said Captain Henry.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The employment of young girls as flag-walkers was heartily condemned recently by the Head Mistress' Conference at Hammer-smith. The member who introduced the matter lives at Obatham, and said she had on innumerable occasions seen charming young girls, fashionably dressed, waiting outside barracks and camps, speaking to strange young officers, and striking up acquaintances which might lead anywhere. The difficulty was that the modest girl who undertook the task of flag selling from most patriotic motives soon found that to get good custom she must exercise her powers of fascination, and the more fascinating she made herself the more money she earned. The Conference agreed that other districts should adopt such regulations regarding the age of street collectors as London has found essential, but Miss Faithfull, of Cheltenham, thought it would have been better to prohibit women taking any part in these street collections.

The simultaneous production in two London theatres of Verdi's "Aida," originally composed to celebrate the opening of the Suez Canal and inaugurate the new opera-house at Cairo, recalls (says a correspondent to a Home paper) the interesting story of the libretto, which Verdi was determined to make a greater success than those of some of his earlier operas, and in which he himself had more hand than is generally known. The first sketch of "Aida" was due to Mariette Bey—a learned archaeologist, discoverer of the tombs of the Apis bulls, the tale being presumably founded on some old Egyptian papyrus. Du Locle, the French librettist, worked out the tale under Verdi's eye in French prose, and lastly Ghislanzoni, poet and formerly opera singer, turned the French prose into Italian verse, claiming no more, himself than the verification, though he deserves, says Edgar Latal, no little credit for having turned out, in spite of the increasing pressure and continual emancipation of Verdi, such beautiful and singable verses. The brains of four men were thus employed upon the "Aida" book, and the correspondence between Verdi and Ghislanzoni shows the immense pains spent over the words as well as the music by Verdi, as well as his eye for stage effect. The last scene of the opera was practically his own, in plan, words, and staging. To the conductor, Torelli, he wrote that two or three good singers and one hundred in chorus were not enough for "Aida," that the conditions in Rome and Naples were far too wretched to stage a spectacle properly (as in Milan), and that nothing would persuade him to produce "Aida" as you are accustomed to do all your operas. Would he have been satisfied with the present productions in London, we wonder?

M. Charles Darent, who has recently taken to America some of the pictures he has been painting at the front, has been giving an interviewer some account of an experience so unusual for an artist. Most of his work has been done, not in the trenches themselves, but in screened dug-outs a few hundred metres behind the line. He says that the frightful noise, confusion, the actual spray of dirt now and then from a bullet or bursting shell—all this bothers him, just as unusual disorder in a studio would be a nuisance. But it is nothing more. M. Darent completely forgets the risks he is running. At the same time he works frightfully hard and fast, owing to the sense of being under tremendous pressure. "One must hurry, hurry, hurry, for fear the next stroke of the brush will be the last and the work in hand will not be finished. It is as though some troublesome foreman stood looking over one's shoulder every minute, saying: 'Get this done now get this done now!'"

London County Council Appointment.
The London County Council have appointed Mr. Philip Biviere as electrical engineer in the tramways department at a salary of £1,200 a year, rising to £1,500.

THE SOARING DOLLAR.

Salaries in Gold and Silver.

It is, perhaps, but small consolation for the man who is paid a sterling salary, at the current rate of exchange, in China, to know that 80 years ago the dollar was at about 5/-. Those were the days when it cost £150 for a first class passage from Hongkong to Southampton, and when the nearest cable station was at Trieste, which was "linked up" with London by an ocean telegraph. It was a time of pirate fleets, deadly fever, murder, and sudden death, when nearly all of the Europeans in Hongkong were poisoned by arsenic placed in the bread by the order of neighbouring Chinese mandarins. (No one died of the immediate effects, but many people never properly recovered their health.) It was in the days before the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was founded and several years before the now famous Taikoo firm commenced its activities on the China coast by opening an office in Shanghai.

In those days the soldiers in Hongkong had grievances; they have a different one now. Sixty years ago they died of almost like flies, of malaria, and many of them deserted on to American whalers which called in at the little British Colony. In these days the soldiers do not desert; they are too proud of their work. But they have a grievance, and it is a very real one.

What the weekly pay, in dollars, of a private soldier is can be easily calculated by anyone, but the soldier finds it much more difficult to buy things with it. All ranks suffer, more or less, but of course, some are harder than others. Men below commissioned rank with families must regard the disappearing dollar with more anxiety, if not with more indignation, than the single men. Both services—the pay and the army—are paid at the rate of exchange. Those who are paid a sufficiently high salary must pay income tax on earned income which no one else does in China. (Consular officials do—E.L.)

Let us consider the case of a naval officer in China three years ago and now. Assuming that his pay has remained constant at £800 per annum, and that he paid income tax on all of it, at the respective rates of then and now, i.e. at 9s. and 2s. 6d. in the pound. In 1914 he had £770 left after payment of the tax; now he has £700, say, 10 per cent. less. In those days the dollar was about 2/- and to-day in Hongkong it is about 2/6d. with every prospect of rising, although it seems to lag behind the Shanghai dollar. (There are mysteries in the varying value of the dollar in different parts of China which make us all long to learn the science of economics.) But to return to the plight of our service man on £800 a year. At a 2/- dollar, he received £7,700 for his £770 in 1914. At a 2/3d. dollar, he receives £5,250 for his £700. In other words, owing to the increased income tax and the flight of the dollar, he has lost \$2,450 out of a total of \$7,700; or almost one third of his annual income. Nor is that all. In common with the rest of us, of course, he pays the increased prices on commodities and takes a part in helping war charities. But while some privileged folks have a house provided for them by their employer, there are service people who have to pay house rent. And in Hongkong they have recently increased the taxes on houses by 50 per cent., i.e. raised it from 13 per cent. to 20 per cent., in order to assist in paying for the war.

The employers in China, who engage men on sterling salaries, usually make some compensation for the varying dollar. Speaking very generally the usual practice is to pay at about a two-shilling dollar. In Hongkong the Government servants are, according to the latest arrangement, paid 80 per cent. of their salary at 1/9d. and the remainder at the rate of the day, and that, just now, works out at about 2/-. Some firms pay one half the monthly salary at 1/9d. and the other half at the rate of the day. There are cases in which one half is paid at 1/9d. and the other half at the rate of the day, with 2/- as a maximum value for the rate of the day. In the old days of the Government service in Hongkong

HONGKONG TRADE.

The Past Fortnight's Features.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, under date of August 10, contains the following:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—We have to record a quiet interval. No sales of staples are reported from first hands but some business has eventuated in Lenos. Owing to over-speculation prices on this side have declined slightly and clearances have fallen off. The Manchester Market is firm and advancing. Spot Mid American is quoted at 19.85.

Cotton Yarn.—The yarn market has eased off somewhat owing to a lessened demand from dealers, who have for the present satisfied their requirements. Quotations are nominally:—No. 10s at \$165/205. No. 12s at \$138/202. No. 16s at \$215/245. No. 20s at \$260/300. Arrivals 6,500 bales. Sales 1,500 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold stock 2,000 bales. Bargains 30,000 bales.

Woolens.—Demand has been good and orders have been placed for April. May deliveries next year. At the moment business appears to have slackened off a bit.

Canton Silk.—Messrs. Herbert Dent and Co. report as follows under date of July 14:—Stock: 3,000 Bales. Market:—Silk. The beginning of the fortnight was marked by a resumption of buying for America which ended in the settlement of 1800 bales. The last week has shown some activity for Lyons resulting in 800 bales changing hands. Buying proceeded although exchange advanced closing at 5 per cent. higher than the opening rates of the month. The weather has been changeable and at times unfavourable for the prospect of a good 4th crop for which the rearing of worms has not as far as the 3rd or 4th sleep. Politics in the North have been unsettled. For about 10 days the faction in power proclaimed the restoration of the Emperor, which, however, was only a short lived reign. Politics continue unsettled. Waste.—Has been in demand for America.

Floor Market Report.—Stock: Total about 200,000 sacks. Quotation:—American Patent, \$4.65 per sack; American Cut-off (nom.) \$3.50 per sack; American Straight \$3.30 per sack; Japanese 2nd Patent, \$3.15 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent, \$3.10 per sack; Japanese Straight, \$3.20 per sack; Shanghai Flour, \$3.20 per sack.

Metals.—Business has been dull. Nails and tinplates are lower locally, with little demand. There has been business in steel bars and plates. No new business is reported, local prices in most cases being below replacing cost.

Sugar.—Market active at advanced rates for Java.

there were other arrangements and it is a somewhat curious fact that some of the servants obtain a compensation. Thus a man is listed at, let us say, a 3/6d. dollar. When the dollar is at 1/9d. he obtains \$1,400 if his monthly salary is £70. There are many mysteries about the dollar which puzzle even "old China hands."

It has been mentioned that, 60 years ago the dollar was at about 5/-. Since the outbreak of war it has varied, in value, almost 50 per cent. in Hongkong. We cannot prophesy—and if we could we should not use a newspaper as a medium of recording our prophetic powers, but we should simply "puttee book." We cannot prophesy; we must merely adopt Oriental fatalism in our outlook on the price of the dollar.

Three years ago one obtained about \$110 in Shanghai for £100 Hongkong and to-day the latter are worth somewhere about \$90 Shanghai. The dollar in Hongkong to-day (end of July) is 2/7d. Thirty years ago it was 4/2d., but 15 years ago it was 1/6d. There is plenty of opportunity to gamble in China without "the wheel" or even fantan. But we do not like to gamble with all of our salary, especially when we have a family.—Richard Oliver the N. C. Daily News.

ALLEGED COAL THEFT.

Important Police Court Case.

An important case was heard before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when two men, the coxswain and one of the crew of Messrs. Gande Price and Company's launch Perfection, were charged with receiving a ton of coal from the Taikoo Dock Company's Launch, Shun Ho.

Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared on behalf of the first defendant. Inspector Gordon said that yesterday Mr. Bird and two detectives from the Water Police Station went on a boat at Bay View, and when passing Messrs. A.S. Watson and Company's aerated Water Factory, they saw Messrs. Gande Price and Company's launch Perfection and the Taikoo Dock Company's launch Shun Ho.

The crew of the latter launch was seen passing coal to the Perfection. As soon as the men were observed, the No. 1 of the Perfection made a dash for the shore over some boats and there attempted to hide himself, but he was caught. The other defendant was arrested on the boat. The rest of the crew of the Perfection escaped. Three of the crew of the Taikoo were captured and their case could be taken with that of the other two men. This was a very important case.

Mr. Beavis applied for bail, saying that Messrs. Gande, Price and Co. were anxious to retain the services of the coxswain.

Mr. C. Bond, of Messrs. Gande Price and Co., who was present in Court, was asked by his Worship if he thought the coxswain would turn up if bail of \$200, as asked for by Mr. Beavis, was put up.

Mr. Bond replied that he did not know, and his Worship fixed bail at \$500.

EXCLUSION OF GERMANS.

Home Paper on Hongkong Controversy.

The L. & C. Express says:—

We note from the last mail that the official element in the Hongkong Legislative Council has put its veto upon the resolution brought before it by the Chairman of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, to the Colony for ten years after the war, and that they should only be admitted at the end of that period under licence. The Governor expressed the view that it was "not in the interests of the Colony." Nevertheless, the rejection of the resolution seems to have aroused a good deal of indignation on the part of the business community. There is no doubt a good deal to be said on both sides, but the revelations made as the result of the liquidation of enemy firms in Hongkong lends considerable weight to the point of view of the Chamber of Commerce. The matter, of course, is not one for the interference of outsiders, but, judging from the fact that the Chamber has reaffirmed the resolution, and that it has been acclaimed at a great public meeting, we may infer that further pressure will be put upon the local Government to secure the end in view. In this connection we may recall the remarks of Mr. Gresham Stewart, who, speaking on the Colonial Office Vote so far back as July, 1915, remarked:—"I might suggest that having now got rid of the Germans from our Colonies, we should not be in too great a hurry to get them back again. They will always intrigue against us, and now that the onus of their presence is cut out, I hope the right hon. gentleman—Mr. Bonar Law—will do all he can to prevent its malignant tentacles from spreading anew in our Colonies. They have abused our national hospitality by their cold-blooded schemes of murder and violated all feelings of fair-play, and this deprives them of consideration." Since Mr. Stewart spoke these words the sentiments he expressed are more firmly held both in Singapore and Hongkong, and it is only to be expected that some effort should be made to translate them into practical effect.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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U.S. SHIPBUILDING.

Work on First Wooden Merchant Ship Begun.

Shipwrights, and carpenters began work June 21 on the first of the wooden vessels which the Government is going to build as an offset to the German submarine campaign of destruction. This fact was announced by Franklin Remington, president of the Foundation Company, which has a contract for building ten of these ships.

According to Mr. Remington, ways for six of the ships have been completed in the new yard on the meadows along the Passaic River between Newark and Jersey City, and shipments of material are beginning to arrive. "Hundreds of shipwrights, carpenters, caulkers, and other mechanics drawn from the Foundation Company's construction forces of fifteen thousand men, scattered throughout the country, will be brought to New York for the work; in fact, many have already arrived."

The date of delivery of the first ship was not announced, but deliveries are to be fifteen days apart until the ten vessels are completed. The cost to the Government will be \$3,000,000.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell, by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 18th August, 1917,

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

25 cases Longeneck Brandy (pints).

80 cases Nicholsons London Dry Gin.

25 cases Oorlam Gin.

22 cases Genever Gin.

45 cases Australian Claret (quarts & pints).

15 cases Marlow Rye Whisky.

15 cases English Lager Beer.

37 cases Danish Beer.

On view from Friday, the 17th inst.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A 2 or 3 roomed FLAT or SMALL HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished. Near Queen's Road preferred. Apply "M. C. O." Hongkong Telegraph.

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THE SECRET OF Keltic SUCCESS:—

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COLUMBIA RECORDS. (POPULAR QUARTETTES)

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2248 That Mellow Melody. Way Back Home.

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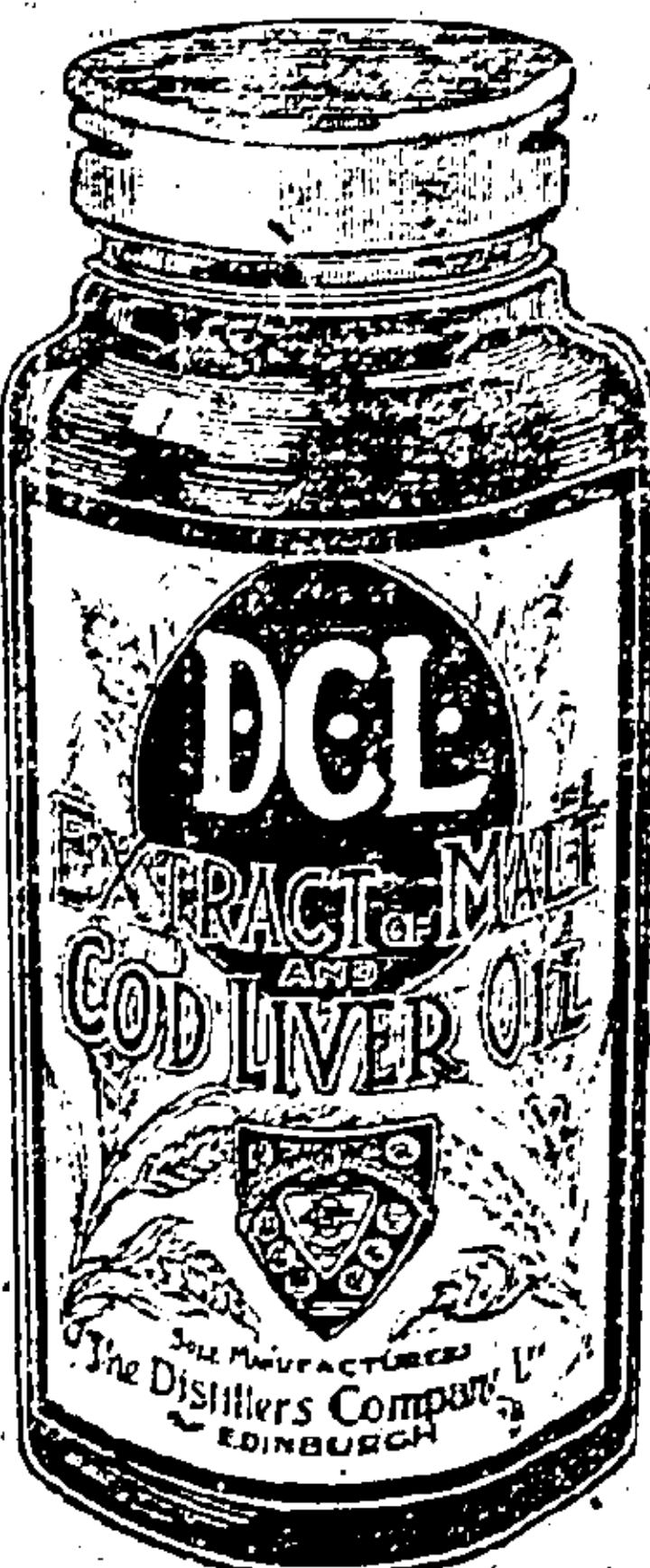
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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

REPATRIATION OF MERCHANT SEAMEN.

Amsterdam, Aug. 9.
The "Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" states that the Chancellor has informed the Hamburg Committee of Commerce that Anglo-German treaties have been concluded providing for the repatriation of merchant sailors above 45 years of age and apprentices under 17. Negotiations were proceeding regarding those of intermediate ages.

A GREEK DICTATORSHIP?

Athens, Aug. 9.
In the Chamber M. Venizelos said he might have to recourse to a dictatorship in order to combat hampering activities.

GLASGOW MEETING PROHIBITED.

London, Aug. 10.
The Press Bureau states that a Workers' and Soldiers' Council meeting to be held in Glasgow on Saturday has been prohibited under the Defence of the Realm Act at the instance of the magistrates.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

London, Aug. 10.
The Press Bureau states that the Irish Convention has instructed the Secretariat to present the scheme for the government of Ireland to the Standing Committee in a form suitable for discussion. The Convention has adjourned till the 21st inst. to enable preparation for distribution to the members of historical, statistical and constitutional documents relating to the schemes.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, Aug. 9.
Enemy Defences Wrecked.
The Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "There has been an artillery duel in the neighbourhood of Ypres. We succeeded in wrecking the enemy's defences. We destroyed dugouts and wrecked the defences. We brought down yesterday two aeroplanes and drove down one. None of ours is missing."

Further French Progress.

London, Aug. 10.
A French communiqué from Belgium says: "We made further progress south of Langemark and took twenty prisoners. There is reciprocal artillery activity at Panthou, Chéniguy Ridge, the mountains in the region near Auberville and on both banks of the Meuse. Our air squadrons bombarded the aviation ground at Colmar and Hatzelheim."

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, Aug. 9.
A wireless Russian official message states: "The enemy occupied the heights north-westward of Dvornik and captured and pushed back the Romanians in certain positions between the Dnieper and Dniestr. The Romanians repulsed an attack south of Dniestr. The enemy continued to press us back in the region of Rostovsk."

JAPANESE EMPEROR'S CONFIDENCE.

Tokyo, Aug. 9.
The Emperor has replied to Mr. Lloyd George's message of August 6 expressing his sincere admiration for the stirring words of assurance and confidence which are being uttered as a result of the progress of the war. He pays a tribute to the spirit and bravery of the British people and the unity, high courage and indomitable energy of the British people. He anticipates that a complete victory for the Allies is not far distant."

THE MORRISON LIBRARY.

Peking, Aug. 9.
Baron Ishikawa has purchased for \$20,000 the famous library of Doctor Morrison which will be transferred complete to Tokyo and will remain Dr. Morrison's home."

INDIAN REFORM.

London, Aug. 9.
Lord Islington, speaking at the Oxford Students' Summer Meeting, made a pronouncement on the subject of Indian Reform. While he was desirous to say that he was not speaking in his official capacity, Lord Islington outlined a scheme for decentralisation which he described as the most pressing reform required by India to-day and one which it would be impossible to postpone without serious danger. Lord Islington detailed and criticised the proposals by the elected additional members of the Viceroy's Council and said his main objection was that the proposed changes would increase the powers of the Raj's officials without giving them any real responsibility and that veto ought to be used sparingly. Lord Islington proposed that powers be given to municipalities to deal with local matters, with limited authority to impose local taxation. As regards the Presidency and Provincial Governments, Lord Islington said they must aim at transferring definite spheres of public business from bureaucratic to more representative control through the medium of elected representatives co-operating with the Government. Lord Islington said he would like to see the Government consisting of the Governor and four executive councillors, two European and two Indian. Lord Islington indicated that consequential changes would be required in the India Office and in its relations with the Government of India. What he contemplated is a India resembling the Commonwealth of Australia."

"MENTIONED" FOR WAR SERVICE.

London, Aug. 9.
The "Gazette" contains the names of the following who have been mentioned in despatches for valuable services in connection with the war.

Uganda Volunteer Reserve: Captain C. Riddick, F. A. Flint, E. N. T. Laurence,
Gold Coast Volunteers: Major P. F. Barton,
North Rhodesia Rifles: Major C. H. Gibson,
St. Helena: Captain W. V. Corbett, Medical Corps: Lt. T. C. Manwaring,
Royal Engineers, St. Lucia: Major A. E. Harris, Staff Sergeant G. Patterson,
St. Vincent Volunteers: Colonel S. H. Bonadie and the following belonging to the Zanzibar Forces: Captain C. Denton, Lieutenants C. Mansell, B. Withycombe, Second Lieutenants B. O. Johnstone, S. B. Smith, Sergeant J. T. Gilbert, B. H. Wiggins and Jemadar Poreji Mire.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ALTERNATIVE VOTE.

London, Aug. 9.
The House of Commons has decided by 124 votes to 12 to retain the principle embodied in the Electoral Reform Bill of an alternative vote in cases where there are three cornered contests in single member constituencies.

MUZZLING GERMAN CRITICS.

London, Aug. 9.
A telegram from Lausanne states that the "Freie Zeitung" learns that the German police raided Herr Haase's house and the military authorities threatened to conscript him civilly if he again addresses the Reichstag unpatriotically.

THE MILITARY OUTLOOK.

London, Aug. 9.
General Maurice in explaining the recent operations says the delay of further fighting owing to bad weather is being exploited by the Germans as a failure of the offensive. Yesterday's German communiqué spoke of a British attack from Nieport. This was only a small raid. Speaking of the air service he said that on July 31 despite unfavourable conditions over a hundred engagements occurred between our airmen and the enemy on the ground. On the whole of the eighteen miles front there were less than twenty fights in the air that day as the Germans refused to appear. There were eleven cases of our men attacking aeroplanes from fifty feet and firing into the hangers. In one case an airmen chased a German Staff Officer's automobile for five miles and two officers were hit.

General Maurice emphasised that our air mastery was not necessarily permanent. We would probably have further big battles before this was secured. As regards Russia, the retirement of the last few days has been less than previously. This may not be due to increased Russian resistance but to the fact that the Germans have advanced over ninety miles and have now reached a railway of different gauge thus delaying supplies, reinforcements, etc.

NO FLOWERS BY REQUEST.

A Suggested War Economy.

Should not the above appeal, an occasional accompaniment to ordinary notices, be of universal application at this period of huge war expenditure and insistent appeals for war funds?

The idea underlying the gift of wreaths is probably in origin pagan, not Christian, but it can be given a spiritual significance.

In the minds of many donors it has doubtless some such significance. The gift is intended to denote that the departed was in life "lovely and pleasant", that like a flower he or she has unfortunately withered away and we therefore sometimes place wreaths of immortelles, instead of flowers on a grave, to denote the belief that the fragrance of the earthly flower is not lost but still lives on. But how often is it not otherwise. "I see that so and so has died, we had better send a wreath." Or, "I see that the funeral of so and so will pass the Monument at 5 o'clock, I cannot get there but I will send a wreath."

"Boy, take a flower. Street my want one wreath, \$3 can do." Or, "catch one good piece \$10 can do but see blong very good." And so it comes to pass that in due time a coolie, or it often is more than one coolie, is seen swinging along Queen's road and up past Morrison Hill bearing on his carrying pole wreaths sent by friends and acquaintances to swell the funeral procession. What possible good to the departed or to his friends can this do. What real comfort to the bereaved can this convey. And ought but a false satisfaction can be begotten in the donor's heart. We too easily forget that kindness by word and deed should be shown during life and not post mortem gifts can atone for their omission.

Said a prominent local resident—speaking of largely attended public funerals at which many tens of wreaths to the value of some hundred and more—dollars may be constantly seen—why does not the Red Cross or War Savings Committee tap this source of wealth and seek to turn waste to gain. Instead of allowing Flower Street to reap large profits, let a simple device—say some form of bannerette—be thought out and struck off and sold for a moderate sum."

Is not the suggestion worthy of practical application? Funds for prisoners or for wounded would be benefited by profits from sales and friends of the deceased would derive satisfaction from the thought that, while marking their appreciation of the deceased and showing sympathy with the mourners they were at the same time helping the living. What is more depressing than to see a newly filled grave covered with masses of decaying or rotted wreaths—not even placed there by loving and reverent hands. What a waste of money. How false as an emblem of the real state of the departed spirit.

ABNORMAL JULY WEATHER.

The weather returns for the past month issued by the Observatory show that the average mean temperature was 81.1, the highest point reached being 90.8 on the 13th and the lowest 73.7 on the 24th. There were no fewer than 30.075 inches of rain and 183.5 hours of sunshine. The average humidity was 83.

The rainfall for the month of July at the Botanical Gardens was 32.66 inches on 18 days, at the Mulda Hospital, Mount Kellett, it was 25.93 inches on 15 days, and at the Police Station, Taipei, it was 25.17 inches on 20 days.

The rainfall at the Observatory, 30.075 inches, was the greatest on record for July, the previous record being 28.235 inches in 1886. It has been exceeded in other months, however—48.84 inches in May, 1889, 34.375 inches in June, 1892, and 30.595 inches in September, 1906.

The greatest hourly fall was 2.365 inches, between 1h. 30m. and 2h. 30m. a.m. on the 15th. This has been exceeded on two occasions in July, 1886, 3.48 inches, and 1910, 2.55 inches.

The heaviest rainfall on record occurred in May, 1889. From 20h. 30m. a.m. to 30h. 50m. p.m., 33.11 inches fell, of which more than 16 inches fell in the 7 hours ending 6.30 a.m. on the 30th.

This appeal for economy and sobriety and for a facing of facts is made primarily as a war suggestion and appeal. The writer has no wish to wound the friends of those who have died by appearing to belittle the gifts of flowers or to deprive them of any gratification that public manifestation of sympathy as evidenced by the number of wreaths sent may afford. Nor does he wish to dampen any feelings of kindly thought which prompt the donors of wreaths. Neither does he wish to inaugurate any controversy as to the significance attaching to flowers at funerals.

That they cost money cannot be denied. That the flower dealers reap large profits is equally true. That the departed are benefited few will maintain. Let the living then rest satisfied by the presentation of a neat and suitable wooden or metal design, which can be placed on the grave and which will outlast any flowers. Let them derive a double comfort from such a gift: one, satisfaction at having shown sympathy with the mourners and regret in their loss; the other, gratification by the thought that funds for the sick and wounded will be appreciably benefited.

Chinese residents for a long time past have been adopting this custom and send wreaths to the funeral of foreign friends, as well as to those of their own people. Their purchases, if they would fall in with the suggestion now made, would amount to no insignificant sum.—Contributed.

HARMONY OF ALLIES.

When to Entertain Peace Talk.

Washington, June 30.—Diplomatic strategy may yet win the war for the Allies; may, indeed, undermine ultimately the morale of the German armies and force an end of the conflict. The most significant step in this process, which has for its object the sowing of the seeds of liberalism in Germany, was Mr. Lloyd George's speech yesterday in Glasgow, which officials here look upon as splendidly amplifying President Wilson's declaration that this is not a battle against the German people, but against the militaristic German Government.

The address of the British Premier contains the most positive declaration that has yet been made as to the time when the Allies will be ready to discuss peace. It was the following passage which attracted the attention of officials here:

"No one wishes to dictate to the German people the form of government under which they choose to live. But it is right we should say that we will enter into negotiations with a free government of Germany with a different attitude of mind, a different temper and different spirit and with less suspicion and more confidence than we should with a government whom we feel to day to be dominated by the aggressive and arrogant spirit of Prussian militarism. All the Allied Governments will, in my judgment, be acting wisely if they draw that distinction in their general attitude toward the discussion of peace terms."

The above is by no means an effort to sue for peace, but it is shrewdly designed to affect public opinion in Germany and Austria. The outcry against Allied statesmanship is that the official utterances have failed to gauge the exact effect upon the German people who, after all, sustain the German Government.

The Entente statesmen discovered rather late in the game that their slogan about "Crushing Germany" had been used by the junkers to rally the masses with the argument that England sought the extermination of the German nationality. Then the speeches from the Cabinet officers of Britain and France referred only to the crushing of militarism.

President Wilson went a step further and drew a distinction between the German people and their Government, which had run amuck. Some of the well-informed newspaper correspondents returning from Berlin with Ambassador Gerard have repeatedly pointed out that the Entente must give moral assistance to the Liberal movement in Germany and not antagonize it by imperialistic utterances that are food for the militaristic propagandist.

Premier Lloyd George's speech was well-timed. It coincides with the return of Herr Scheidemann to Berlin from the socialist conference at Stockholm. With Lloyd George saying the Allies will willingly enter into negotiations with a new government in Germany, and with Herr Scheidemann saying he was able to dissipate the notion at Stockholm that there might be a revolution in Germany during the war, but that one might come after the war was over, if a grant of democratic rights were not previously made, the affection of the German people for their autocratic regime must sooner or later be visibly diminished.

It must be remembered that Emperor Charles of Austria has just assured Deputy Hanser, a Christian Socialist, that he desired peace as soon as possible; which, together with the debate in the Austrian lower house, gives a hint of the strength of the peace movement in the dual monarchy.

Officials of the United States Government are watching the exchange of speech among European chancelleries with the deepest satisfaction. The report for several days has been that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg would answer Premier Ribot, Premier Lloyd George's remarks in Glasgow yesterday were a challenge to any German statesman to say in the open that it was Germany's intention to restore the independence of

LATE MR. W. H. STONE.

Glowing Tribute by Overseas Britishers.

The Tokyo branch of the Patriotic League of Britons overseas has passed the following resolution regarding the late Mr. W. H. Stone, foreign adviser to the Japanese Communications Department, and brother of Mr. P. E. F. Stone, of Kowloon:

"The Committee places on record its sense of loss in the death of Mr. William Henry Stone one of the Honorary Vice Presidents of this branch of the Patriotic League. For the long period of 45 years Mr. Stone served the Imperial Japanese Government with unremitting diligence, faithfulness and great ability. His character and work so commended him that by two successive Emperors he was honoured with the very highest decorations ever granted to a British subject in ordinary life. In private relations Mr. Stone was the soul of kindness and generosity and was beloved by a wide circle of friends. In his day he was a Vice President of the Tokyo Club, held the highest Masonic offices and took his full share in every movement for the public good in Tokyo. During the war Mr. Stone gave freely to all causes and until failing health prevented him he was a regular attendee at the League Committee meetings. His fellow members on this Committee now desire to pay this last small tribute to their warm-hearted colleague. They direct that this minute be put on their records and that a copy thereof be sent to Mr. Stone's relatives through Mr. Hill."

(Sgd.) VIVIAN A. BOWDEN, Chairman.
(Sgd.) JOHN STRUTHERS, Corresponding Secretary.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. E. Ralphs state:—
Y.M.C.A. Division.
Tuesday, August 14th:—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Thursday, August 16th:—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Saiyungpun Division.
Tuesday, August 14th:—4 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Friday, August 17th:—4 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Queen's College Division.
Monday, August 13th:—4 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Thursday, August 16th:—3 p.m. Bandaging Practice; 4 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Belgium and to go on record as against indemnities and annexations, something that the German Socialists have been arguing for, but which, in fact, has never had the open support of the Imperial Government. Advice, both official and unofficial, show that the action of the United States in refusing passports to those who wanted to attend the Socialist conference at Stockholm discredited that meeting and confirmed the impression of egotism with which it was regarded outside of Germany.

The peace discussion thus far means that Great Britain has conformed to the views of the United States that the ending of the war will come when the world is made safe for democracy, and that will be when the German people, realising themselves the errors of their own Government, will demand a change in personnel and an extension of their rights. Whether they obtain this by peaceful or violent revolution is immaterial. The Allies, however, working in close harmony with the United States, have begun to use moral thrusts at the psychological moment to make the German people understand just how the war can be brought to an end by them.

The game of diplomacy from now on will work hand in hand with the renewed determination of the new armies, including those of the United States, to push forward to victory.

ENTERTAINMENT AT MOUNT AUSTIN.

An Enjoyable Function.

An excellent concert was given on Monday evening for the benefit of the men of "O" Company, who have recently moved their quarters up the Peak. Singing and reciting was of good quality; the comedy was supplied by the "Quaints." This last item consists of the quartette known here as the Comedy Four and Bandman Crane, well-known as the "Tramp at the Piano." The five, as Night-cap Party, occupied the boards for three quarters of an hour and held the interest of the audience the whole time. Crane was a big asset to the party, as they were a great help to him. He particularly shone in his impersonations of the cock, hen, chickens, and a Chinese gramophone record. Crane's services were also much in demand as accompanist, at which he is a past master.

"We were favoured with two baritone—Lieut. Sayer who sang 'Friend O'Mine' and was twice scored; and Private F. Laimier who gave 'Roll on thou deep and dark blue ocean,' and had a big reception; by way of encore he rendered 'Asleep in the Deep,' by special request.

There were also two elocutionists—Pte. A.C. Orane, who gave 'The Honour of the Paleface,' an original composition of his own; and Bandman A. Newman, who obliged with 'My first recitation.' Lee, Cpl. Anderson gave a trombone solo, 'Let me like a soldier fall,' and a euphonium solo 'Loch Lomond.' As an encore he gave an obligato from 'Faut' (trombone) with cornet in the wings by Pte. T. Morley. Pte. Tindley sang 'Winter Night' and Sergeant Payne 'Croonie Melody.'

The generosity of the Services Entertainment Fund in providing refreshments and cigarettes was very much enjoyed and appreciated.—Contributed.

TRANSshipment OF GOODS.

Important Government Decision.

The Hongkong Government Gazette contains the following despatch from the Secretary of State:—

I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty's Government have decided that goods brought to the United Kingdom for transshipment to destinations overseas should be subject to the usual prohibition of importation into and exportation from this country.

A general licence has, however, been issued under which no import licence will be required in the case of goods brought to the United Kingdom in neutral vessels for transshipment.

The Director of the War Trade Department has given notice that in view of the existing shipping situation, it is not considered desirable that vessels coming to the United Kingdom should bring cargo for transshipment to foreign countries, and that it may be necessary to restrict considerably the issue of export licences.

The Director of the War Trade Department has also given notice that applications for permission to transship goods should be made on a special form, copies of which may be obtained on personal application at any Customs House. This form, duly filled up, is to be presented to the Collector of Customs at the port of arrival, together with the usual transshipment entries, and when an application is to transship goods to neutral countries in Europe, the usual guarantees, certificates, or undertakings required for the exportation of similar goods from the United Kingdom should be a rule be attached to the form.

It is recognised that this last procedure may not be practicable where guarantees, etc., appropriate to direct shipments from overseas have already been obtained in the ultimate consignees, and in such cases it will be sufficient for the present if the reference number of such documents is quoted.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1917.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

LABOUR AND THE WAR.

Voting on the Stockholm Question.

London, August 10.

The Labour Conference amendment opposing the sending of delegates to Stockholm was defeated, the voting being:—For, 391,300; against, 1,651,000.

The Labour Conference card vote on the main resolution in favour of sending delegates to Stockholm resulted as follows:—For, 1,846,000; against, 550,000.

For and Against.

London, August 10.

On the Labour Party Conference resuming this afternoon, the principal resolution was moved, namely:—"That the invitation to the International Conference at Stockholm be accepted, on condition that the Conference is consultative and not mandatory." An amendment was moved to the effect that no case had been made out for the sending of delegates to a conference including enemy delegates. The amendment added:—"This Conference should adjourn sine die." The motion was moved on behalf of the textile workers and miners, and the amendment by the dockers.

The mover of the amendment said it would be treason to the rank and file of the party if the resolution were carried. Mr. George Barnes, M.P., seconding, declared that the proposed Conference at Stockholm would defeat the aims for which we entered the war. This was not the time to discuss peace. Moreover, America, Belgium, Italy and France would not be represented, and if British delegates went, they would have to discuss peace with the Germans on the one hand and the Dutch and Scandinavians on the other. The latter would be in a position to vote for peace on any terms. He pointed out that the difference between a mandatory and a consultative conference was very small.

Mr. Ramsey MacDonald, in supporting the resolution, was given a mixed reception. He was much interrupted, and above the din Mr. Will Thorne shouted, "Whom do you represent?" while another shouted "The Seamen's and Firemen's Union will see that you don't go to Stockholm." The Chairman had to appeal for order.

Mr. Smillie suggested that the Executive should approach the American and Belgian Labour movements and get them also to send delegates, and also request the Dominions to send two representatives each. The Chairman replied stating that the suggestion would be considered.

A NEW BRITISH THRUST.

A Reminder that the Offensive is Not Finished.

London, August 10.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters telegraphing to-day says:—Early this morning the Germans received definite proof that their newspapers were talking back when they declared that the British offensive in Flanders had come to a standstill. That their High Command did not think so was shown by the strenuous advantage it had taken of the conditions of bad weather imposed upon us to strengthen their front and rear defences. I learn that no fewer than ten enemy Divisions have been withdrawn since July 31, which is a fair criterion of the loss, since we know that most of these troops were fresh in the line on the eve of the attack.

The operations this morning were not of first magnitude; rather were they a battle for position to try to complete our partial dominance of the Westhoek Ridge. Following the usual thunderous preliminaries by gunners, our infantry went over at 4.30 on a front of 3,500 yards, and we carried the advance to an extreme depth of five hundred yards. At the time of writing there are signs that the Germans are preparing for counter-attacks but our artillery is warning them off in no uncertain voice. The weather is pretty fair, except for local showers, which temporarily mar visibility and retard the drying of the ground.

A General Order dated July 6 to the Ypres group of Prince Rupprecht's Armies is interesting and enlightening. It says:—"The fact that economy in the stocks of bread and cereals is necessary makes it essential to sanction an increased ration only to those to whom it is really necessary. All officers are requested to explain again to their subordinates the really serious nature of the economic situation in Germany and to instruct them that the strictest economy in supplies must be exercised. Nothing must be consumed beyond what is necessary; even the smallest particle must not be wasted."

More French Progress.

London, August 10.

A French communique states:—We continued to progress in Belgium and occupied during the night several farms east of Bixchoote. West of Langemarck we captured machine guns. A German attack on a kilometre front in the Fayet region, north of St. Quentin, was broken up by our fire and repulsed with loss, except in the centre, where enemy fractions gained a footing in a small area of our advanced elements. There was a recrudescence of bombardments during the night in the whole region south of Allemant and Filain. North of Aisne, the enemy at dawn violently attacked from Pantheon farm to Chevrigny ridge.

Three battalions supported by storm troops attempted to assault our lines at various times, but accurate fire stopped the assailants on most of the front, inflicting on them very heavy losses. The enemy elements which penetrated the trenches were killed or taken prisoner. After hand-to-hand fighting, in which our troops showed admirable dash, we held all the positions. Other German attempts, notably south of Ailles, south-east of Chevreux, in the region of Vauquois, towards Avocourt and north-west of Flirey, also failed under our fire, with appreciable losses.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION AT HOME.

London, August 10.

An explosion and fire have destroyed chemical works at Barkington. So far, it is ascertained that thirteen women have been killed and many injured.

NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

London, August 10.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, M. Charles Chaumet has been appointed Minister of Marine.

M. P.'S UNDER FIRE.

Mr. Gershom Stewart's Experiences.

Some of the members of the Parliamentary Committee who attended during Whitecliffe the Allied Inter-Parliamentary Council Conference in Rome paid a visit to the Italian Front. Amongst them was Mr. Gershom Stewart. At one point, Mr. Stewart tells us, they were very interested to hear that a British battery of 6-in. howitzers was close by, so they went to it, and had a talk with Major Dunsterville, who was in command, and with Lieutenant Melville, the latter from Shanghai. The battery was firing away at a great rate, and they told the delegates that it was as hot a fire as they had delivered on the Somme. The battery was well placed, in a hollow behind a bank, and up to that moment had escaped without casualties. In the course of an interview with a representative of the *Liverpool Courier* Mr. Stewart said:—

"We spent three days in the war zone, travelling mostly by motor car. On the first day we visited the Julian front. This was May 22. On the second day we were placed right amid the battle of the Carso, with which, re-opening victoriously the Italian offensive, Count Cadorna and his soldiers celebrated the second anniversary of their country's entry into the war. British batteries took part with great effect in these terrific operations, and we were fortunate enough to get among them while they were pounding the enemy, and exchange a few words with some of the officers and men. We were also allowed to place ourselves in a very favourable position for observing something like 25 miles of the battle line. It was a thrilling experience. We were exposed to the enemy's gunfire for over three hours, many shells bursting uncomfortably near.

"On the third day (May 24) we went to the Trentino front, and saw the Asiago Plateau and Mont Cenzio, the scene of much fighting last year. We were everywhere impressed with the fine spirit and soldierlike bearing of the Italian soldier of all ranks, and were filled with amazement at the things they have been able to accomplish in the way of road construction and fortification among lofty, rugged, and often snow-clad peaks. Believe me, in their 450 miles of war frontier our Italian friends have done and are doing stupendous work, for which it is impossible to give them too much credit."

Speech at the Conference.

Mr. Stewart briefly addressed the Conference in advocacy of the ton-for-ton policy. He said:—

I will limit myself to two points:—That the enemy should repay the Allies as far as possible with his own shipping ton for ton for those ships destroyed by illegal methods, and if it is not possible for the enemy to expiate his delinquencies in full, it is necessary they should, as far as they possibly can, make reparation in kind to the Allies for their ships sunk. The Germans are a new power at sea, and they have violated the ancient general code that has existed amongst all maritime peoples from times anterior to the Romans. In my opinion, we ought to show them that this new law of ferocity and brutality does not pay, and that their new code is not accepted by us. In the second place, I think it is our duty to insist that as an expression of our disapproval of their piratical methods, the German flag should be excluded from our maritime ports for a certain period after the cessation of hostilities.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS' PEACE TERMS.

London, August 10.

French Socialists, in a statement of peace terms, demand the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, provided the inhabitants, except German immigrants, are consulted upon the matter. They also demand the evacuation of the invaded countries, reparation for devastation and for violation of the Hague Conventions, and complete indemnification of Belgium and Luxemburg for violation of neutrality.

NEW EDUCATION PROPOSALS.

London, August 10.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, introduced an Education Bill providing, *inter alia*, for the abolition of half-time education until after the war. Meanwhile the employment of children under fourteen years will be most stringently restricted. The Bill also compels every young person to attend part-time day continuation schools. Nursing schools for children under five years will be encouraged, but attendance thereat will be voluntary, and when a sufficiency of such schools are provided the age of attendance at elementary schools will be raised from five to six. Mr. Fisher said Local Education Authorities would be empowered to continue elementary education to the age of fifteen, while part-time education would be compulsory to the age of eighteen.

SUCCESSFUL ITALIAN RAID.

London, August 10.

An Italian official message states:—Large flights of bombing aeroplanes attacked Pola on Wednesday night and effectively dropped eight tons of explosives on the arsenal and fleet. All the machines returned.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Good Work by Russo-Rumanians.

London, August 10.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Jassy, a Rumanian communique states that the Russo-Rumanians are maintaining their positions in various areas, inflicting heavy losses, despite repeated and prolonged powerful attacks accompanied by asphyxiating gas. The Russians captured prisoners and machine guns and turned the latter against the enemy, who fled in disorder.

German Progress.

London, August 10.

A Berlin official message states that on both sides of the Focșani and Adjudul Nou Railway, German divisions over a wide front forced the crossings of the Susita. Strong enemy counter-attacks were repulsed with very heavy losses.

FIGHTING SUBMARINISM.

Are Aeroplanes the Solution?

Washington, June 12.—Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary told a sub-committee of the Senate Military Committee to-day that the airplane was the cheapest and quickest answer to the submarine, and that if 1,000 airplanes were sent abroad they would do more to curb the submarine menace than anything else that could be done.

"With the same concentration of effort as von Tirpitz exerted to develop the submarine in Germany, I think we will have an answer to the submarine and a quick decision of the war," he declared.

Admiral Peary appeared in support of a bill to establish a department of aeronautics, with a place in the Cabinet.

The general opinion among experts, he said, is that the war will be decided in the air, and that soon airplanes will be fighting in brigades as from 500 to 1,000 fliers.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. W. Rees, of the British Royal Flying Corps, said the machines used by the British fliers have always been superior to those used by the Germans, and now the personnel of the former also excels. He added that the British casualties have also been less since they have introduced their new machines.

Senator Brady asked if by the use of airplanes the landing of a hostile army could be prevented.

"It could," Admiral Peary replied, "but it would mean the use of thousands, instead of hundreds of planes."

Formerly of Hongkong.

Captain Frank Richardson, 24th London Regiment, was killed in action on June 7. He was the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Richardson, of Glentworth, Palmerston Green, and aged thirty-three years. He went out to the Shanghai branch of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire in December, 1906, remaining there until 1910. After being in both Tientsin and Hongkong for some time he returned to the Shanghai office in 1915, finally leaving there in August, 1916, to serve his country. He held the rank of Acting-Captain.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent, writing under date of August 10, states:—

It is stated in the native press that rumours are current to the effect that General Lung Chai-kwong has decided to support the proposal for maintaining what is called a "Real Republic" and will join the South Western Provinces in the movement. He has sent representatives to Canton in order to come to an understanding with the Kuomintang Party. He is willing to advance a big sum of money for military expenses and to give out a certain quantity of munitions taken from Canton when he was General there.

Tang Shao-yi will arrive at Canton within the next two days, being accompanied by Wu Hon-man and Wong Tsing-wai.

Dr. Sun Yet-sen invited Admiral Cheng Pik-kwong, Admiral Lam Po-yek, General Li Lieh-kwan and the Speakers of the two Houses to hold a secret meeting in the Whampoa Garden yesterday. It is reported that questions concerning the First Fleet were discussed.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10.15 a.m. to-day:—

Cyclone or typhoon near or over Aparri, moving W.N.W.

Sale of German Banks. The premises of the three leading German banks in London, the Deutsche Bank, the Disconto Gesellschaft, and the Dresdner Bank, on June 19 passed into the hands of English banking companies. The sale was held at Winchester House, and there was keen competition among the bidders. The figures offered were somewhat above the average. Bidding for the premises occupied by the Deutsche Bank started at £140,000, and rose by bids of £10,000 to £200,000, at which figure they passed into the hands of Messrs. Barclay's, Lombard Street. The Disconto Gesellschaft, 53, Cornhill, passed into the hands of Lloyd's for £38,000, and the Dresdner Bank, 65-66, Old Broad Street, was purchased by the London City and Midland Bank for £12,000.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—

10th Sunday after Trinity, 12th August, 1917. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Introit: Psalm 122. Hymns: 319, 313, 334 and 351. Service: Merbecke. Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial Venite: Burrowes. Psalm: Jones and Camidge. Te Deum: L. Wes. Cooke and Hopkins. Benedictus: Troutbeck. Hymns: 193, 242. God Save the King. Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Garrett, Tomlinson and Wesley. Magnificat: Camidge in Emin. (12th morning). Nunc Dimittis: Baker (26th morning). Hymns: 214, 281, 19. N.B.—Psalm 65 verses 1, 5, 6 and 7 in unison. Psalm 66 verses 1, 3, 7 and 8 in unison. Psalm 67 verses 5 and 6 in unison. Hymn 214 verse 1 in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—

Xth Sunday after Trinity, 12th Aug. 1917. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Burrowes. Psalms: XII Morning LXII Jones, LXIII Camidge, LXIV Camidge. Te Deum: St. Jude. Benedictus: Troutbeck. Hymns: 6, 590, 361, 315. God Save the King. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: XIII Evening LXV Garrett, LXVI Tomlinson, LXVII Wesley. Magnificat: W. A. 398 Stainer. Nunc Dimittis: W. A. 241, Barnby. Hymns: 39 (A & M 163) 377, 298 (A & M 280) 280. Vesper Hymn: God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—

Sunday 12th August, Morning Service, at 11. Hymns: 1, 519, 40, 14, 513. Evening service at 6 o'clock Hymns: 12, 25, 70, 151, 236. Preacher: Rev. T. W. Scholes, M.A.

Peak Church.—8.15 a.m. Holy

Communion 6.30 p.m. Evening Prayer, Preacher: the Bishop. St. Peter's Church, West Point.—11 a.m. Morning Prayer and sermon. Preacher: Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Victoria.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and

12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church,

Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m. Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden

Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen-

ecally.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.

—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 11th at 12.40.—No returns from Japan. Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting. The anticyclone has broken up, leaving an area of relatively high pressure over Tongking. The northern depression has moved into the Sea of Japan; the depression forming to the east of the Philippines yesterday has developed into a typhoon. At 6 a.m. this morning it was situated near Aparri in N. Luzon, moving W.N.W.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 63.18 inches against an average of 57.13 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS

ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. W. to N. winds, moderate, freshening; fair generally.

2 Formosa Channel. N. winds, moderate, freshening.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES.—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 11, 1917.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date

at 9 a.m. at 6 a.m. at 9 p.m.

Barometer — 29.83 29.78 29.73

Temperature — 87 79 89

Humidity — 68 92 64

Wind Direction — E. — W.

Force — 2 0 4

Weather — c b b

Rain — 0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest temp. in shade on the 11th 94

Lowest " " " " " 79

H.K. Observatory, Aug. 11, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

An opportunity to buy desirable Summer Goods at the lowest prices.

MACKINTOSH'S SALE OF ODDMENTS & SHOP-SOILED GOODS.

From Monday, 13th August to Saturday, 18th August.

This Sale is planned to clear all oddments and counter-soiled goods, and for this we have made a careful inspection of the whole of our stock, taking out any articles the least damaged and all odd and broken ranges.

Men's Wear **MACKINTOSH** Men's Wear
& CO., LTD.
Specialists. 16, DES VŒUX ROAD. Specialists.

TO GOLFERS.

Verdon on Tactical Problems.

Below we give the fourth of a series of articles on golf which Harry Verdon is contributing to the New York Evening Post.

Very often the first thing to escape notice is that which is most obvious, and a circumstance which the average golfer is apt to overlook is that nearly every hole on every course is a proposition in tactics.

I am writing now of the hole as it stands as a problem by itself, untrammelled by any consideration as to the state of the match or medal round. Sometimes the position is so bad that even the thinking player has to throw discretion to the winds, and make up his mind for a series of death-or-glory efforts. But that is not frequently the case, and what I would point out is that, day in and day out, four golfers in every five fail to realise that the hole is a problem at all.

They see the flag stick in the distance and determine to make a tee shot for it. Certainly we want to be close to it in as few strokes as possible, but frontal assault is not always the best means to the end. By driving a few yards off the direct line, we may render the second shot very much easier. Naturally, it happens often that there is nothing better than the direct line. A weakness of the ordinary golfer is that invariably he bothers about nothing else. He does not stop to consider the most favourable place from which to play his approach in relation to the slope of the green. That is precisely the matter on which he ought to reflect as he stands on the teeing ground. He should always be thinking ahead.

As a result of either the cunning of the links architect, or the configuration of the land, most holes reward the player who gives a moment's consideration to this question of tactics. It is a poor hole that does not incite the good golfer to such thought. For a long while America was remiss in the matter of making the golf

test a real problem. Holes were far too straightforward and easy. From letters which I have received I gather that whole-hearted efforts to remedy this defect have been made since 1913, when last I had the pleasure of visiting the United States, and the courses were then a hundred times more interesting than on the occasion of my previous tour in 1899-1900.

As a model, I could suggest nothing better than Detroit, assuming that it is now as I saw it three years ago. At Detroit, you have to be playing the hole all the while; not merely slapping away at it. Archie Simpson, one of the most beautiful swingers of a golf club that ever Scotland produced, said to me when I played him in the age when he was past his prime: "The game fetches against me now." Detroit is not past its prime; it is only just coming into its kingdom. But, as golf itself did to happy Archie Simpson, it fetches against you.

All the while you are hard up against the proposition of conquering the difficulties. The second hole, so far as I can recollect it, was one of the best on the course. You had to place your drive to a nicety so as to open up the green; if your tee shot went aghy, you had bunkers to carry with a very long second shot. You deserved all the assistance you enjoyed if you effected that carry, but it was much simpler to put the tee shot in the right place. That, I submit, is as golf should be.

Another hole that I liked immensely in America was one at Mayfield. It was just a drive and a chip. But how interesting a drive and how fascinating a chip! It was slightly dog-legged, with a river on the right. You had to place your drive precisely so as to carry over a corner of the river with your chip—truly a beautiful hole. Mayfield was one of the most natural looking courses that I saw in America, and I enjoyed particularly the carries from the tees over the brows of hills. I hope it has not been altered much.

And Brookline, where we played for the championships—that

had some fine holes. I remember especially the second, fifth, and eleventh. At the first named, you had to place your drive to the right so as to have the full width of the green on which to chip. If you drove anywhere else, you had a huge bunk— to carry with your approach. The beauty of the fifth hole lay in the testing nature of the second shot, made with either a brassie or an iron according to the wind and the length of your tee shot. This second stroke had to carry a chain of bunkers, and only a perfectly struck ball would do it.

The eleventh, I thought, was the best hole on the course. You had to drive over 150 yards of long grass in a sort of miniature valley and then face and carry over a water hazard with a creek or iron. The greensloped towards you, so that there was every incentive to hit this shot boldly, as there should be with every different approach. It is good for the architect to remember that, when he has the ground made for a testing hole, he should beware of overdoing its qualities as a trial by cramping the space on which the player has to approach.

There are holes that occur to me at random as being worthy types for American courses. There were many other excellent bits, the numbers or names of which I cannot readily recall. What I would like to urge is the desirability of their multiplication and the consequent encouragement of a race of thinking golfers.

Take the case of a green which slopes a little. If its drop is to the right, you must place your drive a trifle to the right, so as to have the tilt of the green on to approach. If you drive down the middle, you will be pitching on to the side of the hill instead of against it, and that cannot fail to be a precarious operation.

We have many holes in Britain which illustrate this point, as, for instance, the second at 8. Andrews, where you must place your tee shot to the right so as to pitch your next shot against the slope of the green. At the thirteenth on the same historic course, you do best by driving so far as to the left as to be on the

fairway of the sixth hole, because then you have the green open, with its full length awaiting the run of the ball. If you drive straight, you have bunker confronting you on the right, while the green is elevated to the dignity and danger of a plateau, with hills and hollows guarding it.

My home course, Fotheridge, has an admirable example of the dog-legged hole. It is the sixteenth. By driving well to the right, you face the full width of the green, and pitch against the slope. When you take the direct line, the green is hidden by hedges and trees.

The number of golfers who, at short holes, utterly disregard this question of tactics, is extraordinary. The average player is particularly fond of a short hole. He may be one of the multitude of long handicap men, but he never fails to believe in his ability to obtain a three when the pin is situated no more than 150 or 160 yards from the tee. And yet how does he set about the task of achieving this apparently simple feat? As a rule, he selects a starting place in the middle of the teeing ground regardless of the direction of the wind and the inclination of the green, and tries to play straight on the pin.

That is all right when the green is level and there is no wind, but in other circumstances, a moment's reflection will probably mean the difference between a successful and an unsuccessful shot. Suppose the wind is blowing from left to right. The game then is to be on the right hand side of the teeing ground so as to hit the ball into the wind. Then you can play the shot with far greater power and confidence, because you know that the wind will hold up the ball when it is losing its initial velocity.

If you play straight down the course from the middle of the teeing ground, as most golfers do, the wind will get hold of the ball near the finish and take it off the line. There is a kind of corner in the atmosphere at which to aim so that the wind will hold up the ball at the right time. One cannot describe its exact location, but it has no corporal existence, since

it can be conceived and felt by anybody who takes the trouble to consider the extent to which the air is disturbed.

If the green happens to slope in the same direction as that in which the wind is blowing, then you are indeed in luck, for in addition to holding the ball up to that imaginary corner in space, you will strike the incline when the object drops, and the combination ought to be quite sufficient to insure the ball stopping on the green.

When the putting green is unguarded by bunkers, and no more than a moderately short approach has to be attempted, it is as well for the player to consider whether he shall pitch the ball or run it up. Personally, I think that pitching is the safer method in most cases; certainly it is so when one is playing against the slope of the green, and in most cases it is so when one is capable of playing the ball with the masher, so as to make it bite the ground when it falls and stop.

But the average golfer does not care to risk the "out" masher shot, which needs skillful execution, and, preoccupied with a green which falls a little away from him, or which, even being level, is so keen as to make the ball hard to check after it pitches, he is justified in depending upon the running-up shot, so long as the ground in front is suitable. A mid-iron is a good club with which to play this stroke, and, in order to reduce the loft of its face, one should stand a little more forward than usual. That is to say, the hand should be a trifle in front of the ball during the address.

In order that neither small rises in the ground nor unseen impediments—such as particularly strong tufts of grass—shall check the run, it is desirable to impart a little roll to the ball. That will enable it to overcome such obstacles, and it is easy to learn. It is a matter of turning the right hand half over at the instant of impact, as though you were turning a key in a lock. It is as well to remember that you can get a long way with a short back swing when the shot is ac-

complished in this manner, and, therefore, the clean hitting of the ball is only a matter of ordinary care. The back swing can be so short that the club is always very well under control.

I have a mongrel club which I use for the stroke; it is nearly straight-faced, and, for want of a better name, I call it a running-up masher. A mid-iron, however, will meet the case if you stand a trifle forward, and so, for that matter, will an ordinary masher. You can always reduce the loft by this procedure of addressing the ball with the body just in front of it instead of level with it.

[Next Saturday another Verdon article will appear. In it the writer develops the point that no one will ever learn to be a good golfer until he practices the art of carrying a distant obstacle, and that is why every golf course should be well supplied with cross hazards; his personal fancy is the diagonal bunker.]

U. S. ARMY.

No Distinction Between Regulars and Conscripts.

Washington, June 13.—The Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, to-day took steps to discourage recruiting talk which had a tendency to discredit the conscription soldier. Zealous to get recruits for the regular army and National Guard, posters and speakers had called on the young men of the country "not to wait to be drafted—but to enlist now." Some of the soldiers engaged in recruiting in order to make it appear desirable to volunteer now rather than to be forced into service later.

upon as the means of relating its principal armies, and that nothing should be done to make one branch of the service appear more desirable than another, but that emphasis should be placed upon the fact that upon the men above the conscription age devolved the duty of bringing the National Guard and regular army up to the war strength.

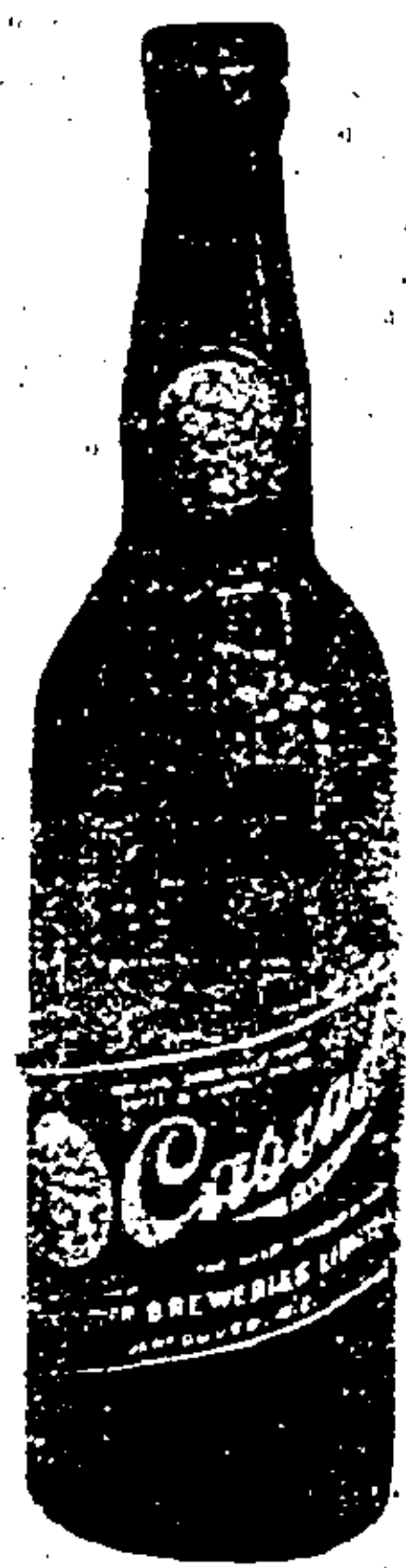
"There are to be no distinctions between the regular army, the National Guard, and the forces raised by selective draft," Mr. Baker told me to-day. "Every man who wears the uniform of the United States stands on an equal footing."

The possibility that the conscripted army might be differently uniformed had been suggested, but Mr. Baker has promptly put down every effort to make distinctions in the American forces. The armies, to be sure, raised by the selective draft will constitute the principal force of the United States in the field at the end of a year, and if the war is prolonged for two years, the majority of fighting men will have been obtained by the selective draft.

War Department officials recognise, however, that at present there is a lack of enthusiasm among some of the young men of the country who may be drafted. The indicated claims for exemption bear out this impression, but it is the opinion of the President and the Secretary of War that by the time the men conscripted are called to the colours, a better attitude toward service will have been instilled in the minds of the drafted troops.

President Wilson will to-morrow make a notable speech, which it is hoped will inaugurate a campaign of education among the masses who hitherto have not believed the issues of the war really touched their lives. By reiterating and explaining the causes and purposes of the war, and by making the man who has been selected to fight for the nation feel the compulsion of duty rather than law, the Government will rightly be giving its attention to the prime consideration of an effective army—its spirit and morale.

THE BEER



WITHOUT A PEER.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

To-day's Closing Prices	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	1916/7. Highest to Date	1916/7. Lowest to Date	Last Dividend and Date
a. \$650	Banks. H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845 Sept.	785 May	820	650	Interim div. of £2. 3/- Subject Income Tax, at Exch: 2/6. Payable on 13/8/17.
s. \$340	Marine Insurances. Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	50	427 1/2 Sept.	340 Jan.	426	325	Final of \$7 making \$25 a/c 1915, and interim of \$18 a/c 1916.
n. \$140	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	£5	180 April	145 Jan.	180	140	Final Div. of 15% making 27 1/2% for year ending 30/6/16.
a. \$825	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ltd.	15,438	\$250	100	972 Aug.	760 Jan.	\$1005	\$825	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$600 for 1915. Int. of \$30 for 1916 Paid. 26/4/17.
b. ex 73 \$195	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	280 Dec.	200 Jan.	300	190	Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
n. \$143	Fire Insurances. China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	163 Aug.	127 1/2 April	168	140	\$7 & \$2 bonus 1916. Paid 26/4/17.
b. \$305	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	50	420 Sept.	385 Jan.	420	325	\$27 for 1915. Paid 29/3/17.
n. \$85	Shipping. Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	104 1/2 Dec.	28 1/2 Mar.	137	80	Int. Div. of \$5.00. Paid 4/4/17.
n. \$18	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	23 1/2 May	19 Dec.	24	17	\$1.25 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 15/2/17.
n. \$101 1/4	Indo-China (Combined Steam Naviga- tion Co., Ltd.)	60,000	\$5	all	172 Dec.	62 1/2 Jan.	190	139	Final of 3/- on Pref. and 40/- on Def. Shares at Ex. 2/4/17 Paid 10/5/17. making 6% on Pref. & 50% for Defd. a/c 1916.
s. \$40	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	£1	all	94 1/6 June	75 1/2 Jan.	120 1/2	86 1/6	Final of 5/- for 1916 (Coupon 28).
n. \$29	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	39 1/2 Oct.	23 July	41	28	\$1.80 Div. and 30 cents bonus for year ending 30.4.17 Paid 30/5/17.
n. \$96	Refineries. China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	134 1/2 Sept.	80 Jan.	146	90	\$12 for 1916. Paid 31/3/17.
b. \$29	Malayan S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P.30	all			41	29	\$5 for 1916. Paid 15/2/17.
n. \$34 1/2	Mining. Kailan Mining Adm'tion.	1,000,000	£1	all	35 1/2 April	30 1/2 Dec.	36 1/2	26 1/2	Interim Div. of 1/- year end. 30/6/17. Paid 15/5/17. (Coupon 9).
n. \$260	Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	£1	all	4 40 Mar.	240 Jan.	335	170	1/2 for 1909
n. \$25 1/2	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	160,000	£1	all	25 1/2 Dec.	22 1/2 Mar.	42 1/2	25 1/2	1/2 2nd interim making 2/- for a/c 1917. Paid 7/7/17.
n. \$32	Ural Caspian	796,666	£1	all	43 1/2 April	25 1/2 Jan.	38 1/2	28 1/2	Final of 4/- making 5/- for a/c year ending 12/11/15 paid July 1916
sa. \$76	Docks Wharves, Godowns, &c.	60,000	\$50	all	82 Oct.	65 April	90	67	Div. of \$4 & Bonus \$2 for 1916. Paid 22/2/17.
n. \$117	H'kong & W.D. Co. Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	90 Oct.	56 Mar.	135	78 1/2	Final Div. \$2 1/2. Bonus \$6.00 making \$11. for year 31/12/16. Paid 27/3/17.
n. \$78	Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	\$100	all	63 1/2 Sept.	49 July	53	59	Tls. 9 for year ending 30.4.17. Paid 28/7/17.
sa. \$70	Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	36,000	\$100	all	100 Dec.	80 April	93	70	Tls. 5 for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.
n. \$99	Hotels and Buildings. H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	124 Feb.	108 Dec.	118	97	\$3 for 14 year ending 31.12.16 Paid 17/2/17.
n. \$91	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	114 Jan.	103 Dec.	103 1/2	91	Interim Div. of \$2 1/2 for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 26/4/17.
n. \$62 1/2	H'hyre Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	7 1/2 Jan.	6 July	7 1/2	6 30	50 cents for 1916. Paid 12/2/17.
n. \$33	K'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	30	44 Jan.	40 Sept.	38	33	\$2 for 1916. Paid 10/3/17.
sa. \$77	Shanghai Lands	78,000	\$50	all	57 Mar.	107 Dec.	167	77	Interim Div. of 5% making for 1917. Paid 27/8/17.
n. \$69	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	11,500	\$50	all	68 1/2 Mar.	77 Dec.	90	69	Interim Div. of \$3 making for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 26/7/17.
n. \$95	H'kong Central Estates	10,000	\$100	all	103 Dec.	89 Jan.	103	93	\$7.00 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 29/1/17.
n. \$162 1/2	Cotton Mills. Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$50	all	180 July	117 Jan.	167	130	Tls. 9.00 for year ending 20.11.16
n. \$155	Kung Yik	77,466	\$10	all	162 July	1 Feb.	161	11 1/2	Tls. 0.90 for year ending 30.11.16
sa. \$70	Yau Fung Mow	8,000	\$100	all	90 1/2 Sept.	72 Jan.	81	63	Tls. 12 for 1913. Paid 13.2.14.
n. \$124	Shanghai Cottons	40,000	\$50	all	100 May	77 Jan.	136	81	Dividend of Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.16 paid 29/9/16
n. \$57	Miscellaneous. Yangtze Paper Co., Ltd.	175,000	\$5	all	62 Oct.	63 Dec.	61	43 1/2	7% a/c Pref. for 14 Months ending Dec. 1915
n. \$450	China Paper Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	11 1/2 Apr.	52 May	10 35	7.00	60 cents for 1916. Paid 18/5/17
n. \$790	China Paper Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	2.65 Mar.	4.95 Oct.	4.20	4.30	5% for year ending 28.2.05
n. \$23	China Paper Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	7 1/2 Jan.	10.15 Oct.	10.10	7.60	70 cts. for 1916. Paid 23/2/17.
sa. \$7.25	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$7 1/2	all	25 Jan.	29 Dec.	41	23	\$3 for year ending 31/7/16 paid 31/10/16
n. \$48	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$7 1/2	all	11.20 Jan.	8.20 Jan.	12.10	7.60	80 cts. for 1916. 27/3/17.
n. \$151	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	45 Oct.	36 1/2 Feb.	55	43	\$3 for year 28/2/17. Paid 9/5/17.
n. \$27 1/2	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$25	all	190 Dec.	183 Oct.	190	151	Int. Div. \$2 for year 1917. 21/8/17.
sa. \$6.40 & 6.35	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	34 1/2 Dec.	25 Jan.	41	27	Final Div. \$1. Bonus \$1. making \$3 for 1916. Paid 10/3/17.
n. \$15	Langkats	250,000	G. \$10	all	43 1/2 May	35 Mar.	40 1/2	15	Int. Div. 9% at 2/6 = 17-35 Cents. Payable 15/8/17.
n. \$9.10	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Mar.	9.30 June	10.25	9.10	Tls. 1. for 1916. Paid 28/4/17.
n. \$13	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$7	all	1.00 Mar.	80 cts. Aug.	1.00	90 cts.	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.17 Paid 26/5/17
n. \$6	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	7.10 Mar.	6.50 Oct.	7.70	6	25 cts. for year ending 31/5/16
n. \$6.50	William Powell, Limited	21,000	\$7 1/2	all	6.90 Aug.	6 Dec.	7 1/2	5 1/2	\$1.25, per share for year ending 31.12.16. Paid 3/2/17.
n. \$29	S. C. Morning Post	5,000	\$25	all	28		29	28	70 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14
n. & sa. \$10	H'kong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	7,808	\$10	all			10	9 1/2	\$2 for 1916

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker, CONNECTED TO ROOM, AUG. 10, 1917. TELEPHONE NO. 1152.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS" THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their share report dated Friday, the 10th of August, 1917, state:—

Our last report was dated the 3rd instant, and in the interval our market has remained steady. Local Wharves and Cements have been the medium of a good business, and there has been a considerable demand for Whampoa Docks. At the close, owing principally to profit taking, the market is quieter. Exchange has further advanced and investment stocks, principally Banks and Insurance shares, have receded accordingly.

In Shanghai the market has been quiet, with very little business reported.

The Singapore rubber share market is practically unchanged. Plantation rubber is quoted at 2/8 steady.

BANKS.—Small sales have been made at \$680, \$655 and \$650, the closing rate being \$650 sellers.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCES.—A sales of Cantons at \$325 is the only business reported. Unions have sellers at \$825, whilst Yangtze at Shanghai \$195 (Exch: 73) and Hongkong Fires at \$205, are both wanted. North Chinas at Tls. 140 and China Fires at \$140 are both nominal.

SHIPPING.—Once again we have a blank week to record; rates are unchanged, as follows:—Deferred Indoe at \$101 1/4, Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboats at \$18, Douglases at \$85 and "Star" Ferries at \$29 are all nominal. Shell Transports are still enquired for at 120/-.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars at \$98 nominal and Malabons at \$29 buyers are the same as last week.

OILS & MINING.—Baths have improved to a buying quotation of \$2.60. Langkats have buyers at Tls. 15, after sales at this rate. Kailans could be placed at 34/8. Tronohs at 25/8 and Ural Caspians at \$2/- are both nominal.

DOCKS & WHARVES.—Kowloon Wharves have been in good demand all the week, and have been placed at various rates from \$74 to \$76. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been done at \$117. Shanghai Docks remain the same at Tls. 78 buyers.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.

Humphreys' Estates have again been done at \$625 and Hongkong Lands at \$90. Hotels have improved to a buying quotation of \$99. West Points have buyers at \$69 and Kowloon Lands are nominal at \$33. Central Estates are on offer at \$85.

COTTON MILLS.—This market has been somewhat quieter, and rates are practically unchanged. Shanghai Cottons are easier, buyers offering only Tls. 134. Kungyiks have been placed at Tls. 151, and are now wanted at Tls. 151. Yangtze papers have changed hands at Tls. 53. Ewo Cottons at Tls. 162 1/2 are nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements have again been in demand and business has been done at \$7.35 and \$7.40. At the close buyers are offering \$7.30. Electric are wanted at \$4.8 and China Lights at \$4.50. Ropes have been done at \$27, and China Providents at \$7.90. Low Level Tramways at \$8.40, Dairy Farms at \$23, (Old) Peak Tramways at \$9.10 and Union Waterboats at \$13 are all nominal. Hongkong Steels are wanted at \$10, after the declaration of dividend of \$1, (10 per cent). Watsons have buyers at \$8 and Powells are on offer at \$6.50.

FORWARD SETTLEMENT DAYS.—29th August (Wednesday), 27th September (Thursday), 29th October (Monday), 28th November (Wednesday), and 21st December (Friday).

EXCHANGE.—The opening T. rate on London to-day is 2/8 1/2 and on Singapore 115.

The Bank's 3 d/s buying rate on Shanghai is 67.

COMPANIES' NOTICES.

MEETINGS ETC.

TBE HONGKONG STEEL

FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The Seventh Ordinary

Yearly Meeting will be held at the Company's Office, St.

George's Building, on Wednesday, 15th August, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 6th to 15th

August, both days inclusive.

THE STEAM LAUNDRY

COMPANY, LIMITED.—The Fifteenth Ordinary General Meeting

will be held at the Office of Tee Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., on Saturday, 18th August, 1917.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 13th to 20th

August, both days inclusive.

HONGKONG ICE COM-

PANY, LIMITED.—An interim dividend of \$2.00 per share has

been declared, payable to share-

holders on and after Tuesday, 21st instant. Transfer Books of

the Company will be closed from 10th to 20th, both days inclusive.

COMPANIES' REPORTS.

THE HONGKONG STEEL

FOUNDRY COMPANY LIMITED.—The net profit for the year

ended 31st May, 1917, after allowing for interest, Auditor's

fee and writing off depreciation on plant, machinery, launches

and stock, is \$19,817.93, which, together with last year's undi-

tributed profit of \$19,548.62, makes an available balance of

\$39,366.55, which it is resolved to appropriate as follows:—To

place in Reserve fund \$10,000;

To pay a dividend of \$1.00 per share, absorbing \$7,808; and

to carry forward to next year's account \$21,558.55.

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EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, Friday, 10th August, 1917.

SELLING.

T/T	2/8 3/4
Demand	2/8 7/16
30 d/s	2/8 9/16
60 d/s	2/8 11/16
4 m/s	2/8 3/4
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	115
T/T Japan	125 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	64 1/4
co & New York	64 1/4
T/T Java	153 1/4
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	373 1/4
Demand, Paris	374

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C	2/9 1/4
4 m/s D/P	2/9 1/4
6 m/s L/C	2/9 1/4
30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne	2/9 1/2
30 d/s San Francisco & New York	65 1/4

ALWAYS ASK FOR IT.



"CAPSTAN"
For Flavour: NAVY CUT For Quality.

IN MILD, MEDIUM & FULL STRENGTHS.
From All Tobacconists.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undesignated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs, which require that parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the column of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is further recommended that the full name and address of the addressee be stated in the column of the contents and in the column of the value of the contents.

Parcels of any size and containing any article not prohibited by the regulations must be forwarded by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Choo.—Week days, 2 p.m.
Shantou, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Auen, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santou and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Sennan and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 6 p.m.; Letting 9 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays, Sundays, 5 p.m.
Nanhai and Nanhai.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Sundays.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

NOTICES

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.

Trained Massage Therapist.
Will visit patients' residences if preferred.
NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 228 & 122.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be found on a Second Extra.

On the 10th at 11.47—No returns from Vladivostok or Japan. Pressure has decreased quickly at Weihaiwei and over the east coast of China and Formosa; it has increased considerably at Haiphong, and slightly elsewhere, except over Luzon, where it remains stationary.

The Pacific anticyclone has spread over South China and Annam, filling up the depression near Haiphong. A depression covers the Gulf of Siam, and there are indications that a depression is forming in the eastern extremity of the trough of relatively low pressure extending from south Annam to the east of the Philippines.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January—1st, 63.18 inches against an average of 55.59 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District	Forecast
1. Canton to Gap Rock	E. winds, moderate; fair.
2. Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lameck	The same as No. 1.
4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

August 10, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Winds	Weather
Vostock	5a					
Nemuro	5a					
Hakodate						
Tokyo						
Kobe						
Nagasaki						
Kyushu						
Oshima						
Naha						
Ishijima						
Bonin Is.						
Whitwell	5a	29.57	80	83	sw	4
Ichang						
Kiukiang						
Changsha						
Shanghai		29.54	61	94	s	6
Guzhou		29.54	58	92	s	4
Sharp P.		29.57	82	87	whw	1
Amoy		29.59	81	92	sw	1
Swatow						
Jahoku	5a	29.55	75	90	se	2
Taihu		29.54	77	91	se	0
Taiwan		29.53	77	91	se	2
Koshu		29.54	77	91	se	2
Peking		29.57	77	91	se	2
Canton	6a	29.57	77	91	se	1
Hkong		29.57	78	91	se	0
Gap Rock		29.57	78	91	se	0
Macao		29.57	78	91	se	0
Wuchow	6a					
Rakhoi						
Holmes						
Phu Lien	7a	29.55	77	91	se	4
Tourane		29.51	77	91	se	2
C. St. J.		29.75	75	91	se	2
Apurri	6	29.75	77	92	w	2
Dagupan						
Manila		29.76	75	96	se	0
Panaji		29.75	77	91	se	2
Panaji						
Loilo		29.76	81	95	sw	2
Sungao						
G. am	4.50	29.82	73			1
Labuan	6	29.78	80	96		0

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 10, 1917.

Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation.
4 Direction of Wind, to two points.
5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.
6 State of Weather, in blue sky, fog, drizzle, cloud, drizzling rain, fog, gloom, hail, lightning, overcast, passing showers, squally rain, snow, thunder, visibility, w. dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	29.86	29.85	29.83
Temperature	85	78	87
Humidity	75	94	83
Wind Direction	E.	E.	E.
Force	3	0	2
Weather	c	o	c
Rain	0.38	0.00	0.00
Height of air temperature on sea	91.5	91.5	91.5
Lowest	80.0	80.0	80.0

H.K. Observatory, Aug. 10, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 5th Aug. to 12th Aug.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 5	11.15	10.15	11.15	10.15
Tues. 6	11.15	10.15	11.15	10.15
Wed. 7	11.15	10.15	11.15	10.15
Thurs. 8	11.15	10.15	11.15	10.15
Fri. 9	11.15	10.15	11.15	10.15
Sat. 10	11.15	10.15	11.15	10.15
Sun. 11	11.15	10.15	11.15	10.15
Mon. 12	11.15	10.15	11.15	10.15

m morning. a afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Friday, 10th August, 1917.

An Astounding Week End

PROGRAMME.

1st & 2nd EPISODES OF

Pathe's Greatest Serial

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW."

"TREASURE TROVE." "INTO THE DEPTHS."

PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE.

Comics: "LUKE & THE MERMAIDS."

"THE LEADING LADY."

AND

"NUTTY NEWS." (Cartoon Comic.)

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Cosiest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

The Great Trans-Atlantic Serial:

"LIBERTY."

13th Episode in 2 Parts.

"THE FINAL TURN." (drama in 2 parts.)

and

Comic: "THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE NEVER RAN SMOOTH."

NOTICES.

BAND NOTICE NIGHT.

At the North Point Hotel (late Belle View) on SATURDAY NIGHT August 11th, from 5.30 P. M. until midnight.

also

At this Hotel on Saturday night, August 11th, at 9.15 P. M., will appear

TOM KEIG
THE ROPE KING.

AN EASTERN WIZARD

This marvellous illusionist has baffled and defeated the world with his wonderful and seemingly impossible feats. He has challenged all comers to compete with or expose him in the following illusions:—The Coffin, The Trunk, The Manacle, and Rope Tricks etc., etc.:

COME AND SEE THE WORLD'S MARVELS.

All the equipment used in these feats was manufactured by well-known European and Chinese firms in Hongkong, and is open to Public inspection at any time.

I, Tom Keig, challenge the World in the several feats, The Coffin, Trunk, Ropes, Manacles, Straits Jackets, Body Belt, etc. I defy any Human Being drawing Breath to secure me, that I fail to extricate myself. This is a Genuine Challenge and I Bar Nobody, Especially Sailors, Police, Military Etc.

W. H. ELLERMAN,
Manager.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG STEEL
FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office, S. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG, on WEDNESDAY August 15th, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the REPORT of the General Managers, and Statement of Accounts to May 31st, 1917.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from August 6th to 15th, 1917, both days inclusive.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Barnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1917, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY 21st instant.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & COMPANY, F. H. HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZ, ROPE, E. U. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON, in pursuance of an Order of the Hong Kong Government, to sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon:

FRIDAY

the 7th day of September, 1917.

at his Auction Rooms, in Duddell Street.

A QUANTITY OF PLANT AND MACHINERY formerly installed, or about to be installed, in Blackhead's Soap Works, Shauiwan, in One Lot.

The Plant and Machinery comprises:—A Steam Engine, Soap and Soda Steel Vats, complete with mixing equipment, Soap Cooling and other Tanks, A Paper cutting Machine, A Nailing Machine, A Hand drilling Machine, A Soap cutting Machine, A Soap Conveying Machine, A Hand Power Goods Lift, A Multitubular Marine Type Boiler, A Quantity of Line Shafting, Belting and Wrought Iron Piping, and a Quantity of Cylinders, Vats and Fittings, never yet used.

The Factory itself and the buildings in connection with it will be sold at the same place and time.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
1, Des Vaux Road, Central,
Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from
Mr. GEORGE P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 7th, August, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

By order of the Mortgagee

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY

the 15th day of August, 1917.

at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room,

Duddell Street, Victoria

Hongkong.

The following

Valuable Leasehold Properties

situate at Yaumati in the

Dependency of Kowloon and

Colony of Hongkong viz:

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels

of ground situate at Yaumati

afforeaid and known and registered in the Land Office respectively as Kowloon Inland Lots

Nos. 639, 630, 631, and 1111

together with all buildings erected thereon respectively. Terms

75 years, 75 years, 75 years and

75 years respectively. Annual

Crown rents \$216.00, \$105.00,

\$106.00 and \$30.00 respectively.

Area 47,250 square feet, 23,100

square feet, 23,100 square feet and

2,250 square feet respectively.

For further Particulars and

Conditions of sale apply to:

JOHNSON STOKES &

MASTER

Prince's Buildings,

Ice House Street,

Hongkong,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee,

or to

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

The Auctioneer,

Hongkong, 1st August, 1917.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS

1917 Overland Touring Cars,

6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Duddell Street,

Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

Echo of East London Explosion
A dock labourer, George Folkard, sixty-seven, on whom an inquest was held in the East End recently, has died from a concussion of the spine caused by a fall of ceiling in his bedroom when the great explosion occurred on January 19.